

# THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 496.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1855.

[PRICE 6d.]

PATRON: H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

MONDAY EVENING, LECTURE ON CHLOROFORM, by C. H. CREVATON, Esq.  
THURSDAY EVENING, the 3rd May, DRAMATIC READING, by Mrs. CHATTERLEY: "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."  
LECTURES, by GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq., on SONGS and SONG WRITERS.  
LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, and the TELEPHONIC CONCERT, by J. H. PEPPER, Esq.: on the ELECTRIC LIGHT, by Dr. RACHOFFNER.  
NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS of the LATE BATTLES; and of SINDBAD the SAILOR. SPLENDID MOVING DIORAMA, depicting the PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL across the ATLANTIC, and embracing VIEWS of the CITIES in the UNITED STATES. STEAM GUN, COSMORAMAS, &c., &c.

**TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.**—To be DISPOSED OF, an Old-established Dispensing Business, in the West of England; Coming in moderate. Satisfactory reasons can be given for the retirement of the present proprietor.  
Address C. D., to the care of Messrs. Brital and Longman, wholesale druggists, Bristol.

**TO TAILORS' FOREMEN.**—WANTED (for a permanency), A YOUNG MAN, as CUTTER and SALESMAN. Must be a good Cutter and possess active business habits.  
Address, stating age, terms, reference, &c., to T. E. Scott, Ashford, Kent.

**BOARD and RESIDENCE,** on Moderate Terms, in a Christian family in the City. No young children. References exchanged.  
Apply at 10, Poultry.

**TO BE LET,** on Highgate Rise, during the Summer Months, PART of a Commodious HOUSE, gently furnished, with Front and Back Garden, and extensive views. Omnibuses to the City and West End every quarter hour.  
Apply, R. M., 43, High Holborn.

**NEW CROSS.**—TO BE LET, a Comfortable Apartment, with Partial Board, if required, in the house of a Member of a Congregational Church, situated near the New Cross Station. Terms moderate. References exchanged.  
Apply at 3, Amersham-park-terrace, New Cross.

**AS a CHAPEL, to LET, at Midsummer** next, on Sundays and one Week Evening, the Commodious Hall of the Flitroy Teetotal Association, with Galleries, and lighted with Gas, situated in Portland-street, Oxford-street. Terms reasonable.  
Apply to Mr. Draper, 88, Great Titchfield-street, Marylebone.

**BRITISH and FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.**  
The ANNUAL SERMON will be preached by the Rev. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D., F.R.S., at ALBION CHAPEL, Moorgate, on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th May, at half-past Six o'clock.

**BRITISH MISSIONS,** comprising the HOME, IRISH, and COLONIAL SOCIETIES.  
The ANNUAL MEETING will be held with Special Reference to the IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY, on MONDAY EVENING, May 7th, at FINSBURY CHAPEL.  
EDWARD BALL, Esq., M.P., will take the Chair precisely at Six o'clock.

**BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.**  
THE FIFTIETH GENERAL MEETING of this SOCIETY will be held on TUESDAY, May 9, 1855, in the LARGE SCHOOL-ROOM, Borough-road.  
The Chair will be taken by his Grace the Duke of ARGYLL, V.P., at Twelve o'clock precisely.  
The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the BOYS' MODEL SCHOOL will take place on the same Day, commencing at Ten o'clock precisely. His Grace the Duke of ARGYLL, V.P., will preside.  
Tickets may be obtained by application at the Society's House, Borough-road.  
HENRY DUNN, Secretary.

**THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY,** will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, May 4, 1855, in the LARGE ROOM, EXETER HALL, Strand.  
The Chair to be taken at Six o'clock precisely by the Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFTESBURY.  
Tickets may be obtained at the Depository, 56, Paternoster-row, and 68, St. Paul's-churchyard; and at the Western Depository, 164, Piccadilly.

## MILTON CLUB.

The COMMITTEE have great pleasure in informing the Members of the Club and Debenture-holders, that their PREMISES, 14, LUDGATE-HILL, are so far advanced towards completion, as to enable them to offer them to Members and their friends during the period of the "May Meetings;" that is, from Monday, May 7, to Saturday, May 19, both inclusive.  
All applications on the subject, also as to Proprietorship and Membership, to be addressed to Mr. Bennet, Secretary, at the Temporary Office, 35, Ludgate-hill.  
Any gentleman in town or country not being a Member or Debenture-holder, but wishing to avail himself of the privileges of the Club for this temporary period, may obtain information as to the names and addresses of Members, whose right of introduction is unlimited, by application to the Secretary as above.  
N.B.—The Club will be closed after the 19th for completion, and the regular Opening duly announced.

## COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Constituents and Friends of the above Society will be held (p.v.) at the POULTRY CHAPEL, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, May 8, 1855.

The Chair to be taken by JOHN CHEETHAM, Esq., M.P., at Half-past Six o'clock precisely.

The Report of the Society's proceedings for the past year will be read, and the meeting will be addressed by W. E. Baxter, Esq., M.P.; the Revs. John Stoughton, Dr. A. M. Brown, Dr. Archer, Andrew Reed, B.A., of Norwich; Wm. Gill, of Haratonga; and S. R. Ward, of Toronto.

## REGENT'S PARK BAPTIST CHAPEL

(late Diorama).  
The HON. and REV. R. W. NOEL will preach a SERMON in the above place, on Wednesday Evening, May 9th. Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

## REGENT'S PARK BAPTIST CHAPEL

(formerly Diorama).  
The REV. W. LANDELLS, late of Birmingham, Minister of the place, will commence his labours on Sunday, May 6th. Services, Eleven in the Morning, and Seven o'clock in the Evening.

## CONGREGATIONAL BOARD of EDUCATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Contributors to the Congregational Board of Education will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 3, and all such are hereby invited to attend at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, for the Election of Members and Officers of the Board for the ensuing year. The Chair to be taken at Five o'clock.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the Congregational Board of Education will be held at CROSBY HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 3. The Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'clock.

HOMERTON COLLEGE.—The next Session commences September 1, when there will be Vacancies for Male and Female Students.  
WILLIAM RUTT, Hon. Sec.

## LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SERVICES at the SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

MONDAY, MAY 7th.

MORNING.—Seven o'clock.—PRAYER MEETING at NEW BROAD-STREET CHAPEL, specially to implore the Divine Blessing on the several services of the Anniversary. To close punctually at a Quarter-past Eight.

AFTERNOON.—A MEETING of DELEGATES will be held at the Mission House, Blomfield-street, at Three o'clock, to which the attendance of Directors, both Town and Country, is respectfully invited.

EVENING.—Weigh House Chapel.—The Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, B.A., of Claydon's Chapel, will preach to the Juvenile Friends of the Society. Service to begin at Seven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9th.

MORNING.—Surrey Chapel.—Rev. T. RAFFLES, D.D., LL.D., of Liverpool to preach.

EVENING.—Tabernacle.—Rev. JOHN M'FARLANE, LL.D., of Glasgow, to preach.  
The Morning Service to commence at Half-past Ten, and the Evening at Six o'clock.

THURSDAY, MAY 10th.

MORNING.—The PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL, Strand.  
Chair to be taken precisely at Six o'clock, by the Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFTESBURY.

EVENING.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING will be held in FINSBURY CHAPEL, BLOMFIELD-STREET.

Chair to be taken at Six o'clock, by Sir JAMES ANDERSON, M.P.

FRIDAY, MAY 11th.

EVENING.—The Ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered to those Members and Friends of the Society who are Stated Communicants, and who produce Tickets from their respective Ministers at the following places of worship:—

St. John's Chapel	Rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D. to preside.
Craven Chapel	Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, A.M.
Falcon-square Chapel	Rev. Thomas Adkins
Surrey Chapel	Rev. James Parsons
Islington Chapel	Rev. T. Raffles, D.D., LL.D.
St. Thomas's-square, Hackney (at Seven)	Rev. John Alexander
Stockwell Chapel	Rev. James Rowland
Kingsland Chapel (at Seven)	Rev. A. Morton Brown, LL.D.
Tottenham Court-rd. Chapel (at Seven)	Rev. John Burnet
Hanover Chapel, Peckham	Rev. John Stoughton
Trevor Chapel, Brompton	Rev. John M'Farlane, LL.D.
Greenwich Tabernacle (at Seven)	Rev. John Watson
Eccleston Chapel (at Seven)	Rev. Samuel Martin
Paddington Chapel	Rev. Thomas Archer, D.D.
New Tabernacle	Rev. Archibald Jack
Park Chapel, Camden Town	Rev. James Hamilton, D.D.

Services, with the foregoing exceptions, to begin at Half-past Six o'clock.

LORDS-DAY, MAY 13.

Sermons will be preached, and Collections made, at various places of worship, in London and its vicinity.  
A Collection for the benefit of the Institution will be made at each of the places.

ARTHUR TIDMAN, } Secretaries.  
EBENEZER PROUT, }  
Mission House, Blomfield-street, Finsbury,  
April 26, 1855.

## THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the RAGGED-SCHOOL UNION will be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 7th, 1855, in the Large Room, EXETER HALL.  
The Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFTESBURY will take the Chair at Six o'clock precisely.

W. LOCKE, Hon. Secretary.  
J. G. GENT, Secretary.

## SOLDIERS' FRIEND AND ARMY SCRIPTURE-READERS' SOCIETY.

OFFICES.—14 AND 15, EXETER HALL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held (D.V.) on WEDNESDAY, May 9, 1855, in the Large Room, EXETER HALL.

The Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P., at half-past Six precisely.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to take part in the proceedings: Rev. Dr. Marsh, Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral; the Rev. C. D. Bell, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Hampstead; the Rev. F. Chalmers, B.D., Rector of Beckenham; the Rev. W. Dickenson, Moravian Minister; the Rev. W. Tilson Marsh, B.C.L., Incumbent of St. James's, Hyde, Isle of Wight; the Rev. G. A. Rogers, M.A., Incumbent of Regent-square Church; the Rev. W. Leask, of Kennington; Colonel Anderson, R.H.A.; Apsey Pellatt, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Payne, Esq.; Rev. E. Stallybrass, Missionary to the Russian Prisoners; Mr J. O. Fellowes, Scripture Reader from the seat of war.  
Tickets may be obtained at the Offices of the Society.

## ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK-HILL.

PATRON, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

For Children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the United Kingdom.

The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL COURT of GOVERNORS was held this day, April 27th, 1855, at the London Tavern, for the ELECTION of TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN into the above Institution, and for other business.

JOHN R. MILLS, Esq., the President, in the Chair.  
At the close of the Ballot the following were declared to be the successful Candidates, and will be received into the School on Wednesday, May 10th.

1. Woon, Mary Ann	10,809	14. Mitchell, John Hen.	7,170
2. Fawcett, Caroline	10,803	15. Newman, Wm. H.	7,090
3. Davies, Harriet	10,123	16. Jones, John	7,000
4. Nyhan, Eliza	8,985	17. Jeddett, Edward	6,700
5. Bryant, Eliza C.	7,534	18. Clifford, Robert	6,541
6. Vick, Emily Rosa	7,319	19. St. Pierre, Wm. H.	6,455
7. Hubbard, Wm. F.	8,067	20. Morris, Samuel	5,667
8. Price, Thomas	8,060	21. Benham, Thomas	5,399
9. Walton, Joseph	8,034	22. Kemp, Thomas	4,970
10. Carter, Robert M.	7,934	23. Lovett, George	4,861
11. Weston, William	7,878	24. Gibson, Wm. John	4,796
12. Wilson, Charles Thos.	7,541	25. Lewis, John Rees	3,513
13. Ponsford, Thomas	7,351		

Resolved unanimously.—That the very cordial thanks of this Court be presented to John R. Mills, Esq., the President; and to James Edale, Esq., Vice-President, who succeeded on his vacating the Chair, and to the Secretaries for their attendance in taking the Ballot.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 37, Ludgate-hill.

The next Election will take place in November, when Twenty-five Children will be admitted. Applications not later than the 1st October. Forms to fill up, and lists of Governors may be had of the Secretary, who will thankfully receive contributions to meet the greatly increased expenses of the Charity arising out of the war. Annual subscription of a Governor, 21s.; Life, 10l. 10s.; of a Subscriber, 10s. 6d.; Life, 5l. 5s.

## ST. LUKE, MIDDLESEX.—At a MEETING

of the VESTRYMEN of this PARISH, held by Requestion, under the Local Act, 48th George III., c. 97, in the Church of this Parish, on Friday, April 27th, 1855, at Half-past Six o'clock in the Evening precisely.

Mr. Churchwarden HOWES in the Chair.

It was moved by Mr. PALLISER, seconded by Mr. STAFFORD ALLEN,

That this meeting is opposed to any interference in matters of conscience or religion, and regards the exaction of Church-rates as one of the most objectionable forms in which such interference is practised; inasmuch as it involves a total disregard of the conscientious opinions of a large portion of the community.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. A. WILKES, seconded by Mr. BRISCOE,

That this meeting regards with much satisfaction a Bill lately brought into Parliament by Sir William Clay, for the entire abolition of Church-rates, which they confidently believe will prevent much strife and social bitterness among those who, but for these exactions, would live together on terms of friendship and good feeling.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by W. C. POWELL, seconded by Mr. BONIFACE,

That Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the foregoing Resolutions, be signed by the Churchwardens and Vestry Clerk, on behalf of this Vestry; that the Petition to the House of Commons be given to Mr. Thomas Duncombe for presentation; and that the Petition to the House of Lords be given to Lord Brougham for presentation.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. PALLISER, seconded by Mr. BRISCOE,

That Mr. G. H. Clark, Mr. William Horn, and the Vestry Clerk be appointed as a Deputation for the purpose of calling Sir Wm. Clay's attention to the provisions of the several Acts of Parliament passed in or about the year 1732, for Building Churches, with a view to some alteration in his proposed Bill, so that such parishes may be included within the scope thereof.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. SMITH, seconded by Mr. LAIDLAW,

That the foregoing Resolutions be advertised in the "Times," "Morning Advertiser," and "Nonconformist" Newspapers.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. W. C. POWELL, seconded by Mr. G. H. CLARK,

That the best thanks of this Vestry be given to the Churchwardens for calling this meeting; and also to Mr. Churchwarden Howes for his courteous conduct in the Chair this evening.—Carried unanimously.

JOHN PARSON, Vestry Clerk.  
Board-room, Workhouse, St. Luke, Middlesex,  
April 28th, 1855.



## SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, 18 years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. New and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES, and COVERS, FISH SOVES, EPERGNES and CANDELABRAS with beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TURKENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY.

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House, London.)

## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18 POULTRY (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every watch can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy and quality.

	Gold Cases and Chains.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, with a four hole chain, having power, 1st size	£ 10 0	£ 5 0
Do. 2nd size	£ 8 0	£ 4 0
Do. 3rd size	£ 6 0	£ 3 0
Patent-lever movements, attached to a chain, with a four hole chain, 1st size	£ 12 0	£ 6 0
Do. 2nd size	£ 10 0	£ 5 0
Do. 3rd size	£ 8 0	£ 4 0
Ditto with the 1st, fashionable style, with the most highly finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size	£ 14 10	£ 7 10

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains, charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House, London.)

## TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.—MAY

MEETINGS.—THE SECOND SINGING SERVICE at FINSBURY CHAPEL, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 2. The Rev. John Adey will preside. To commence at Half-past Seven. Admission Free. Books of the Words and Music, at Messrs. Ward and Co., Finsbury-row, 64, each.

## THE NEW ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, STAMFORD-HILL.

Under the patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN.  
(Instituted 1844.)

Designed to Receive and Educate Fatherless Children, from the earliest infancy throughout the whole period of childhood, without distinction of age, sex, place, or religious connexion.

The GENERAL MEETING and MIDSUMMER ELECTION of this Charity will occur on MONDAY, the 12th JUNE, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET. All applications should be made forthwith to the office, where blank forms for candidates, and every other information, may be obtained on any day, from Ten to Four.

Subscriptions most thankfully received.

DAVID W. WIRE, } Hon.  
THOS. W. AVELING, } Secretaries.

All communications to be addressed, and Post-office orders made payable, to Mr. JOHN CUNNEEN, Secretary, and forwarded to him at the office of the CHARITY, 59, POULTRY.

## THE NEW ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, STAMFORD-HILL.

The Interest of the Subscribers is very earnestly requested on behalf of EMMA JANE ANSCOMBE, whose case is a most distressing one, and possesses peculiar claims on the sympathy of the public at the present time.

Her father was a Fireman on board H.M. Steam Transport Frigate, which foundered with all hands, in the hurricane which swept the Black Sea, in November last. The Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have not admitted the claims of the family for assistance, and the widow, with three children under six years old, are dependent on her precarious earnings at shirt-making.

The Board of the Charity have at once received the child as a Case of Emergency, subject to the Election in June, but if not then successful, she must, by the rules, leave the Institution.

## MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN.

The Committee of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY address themselves in this appeal, with sentiments of sincere Christian affection, and not less of confidence in their expansive and generous sympathies, to all their fellow Christians, without distinction, who pray and labour for the extension of the Gospel among the heathen.

The Society has Missionaries in the East and West Indies, Ceylon, the West Coast of Africa, and France.

In the West Indies, the Churches under the care of the Society's Missionaries number about 3,000 members, exclusive of Jamaica, where the Churches planted by its instrumentality are self-supporting, and contain 25,000 members, but where the Mission still sustains a Theological Institution for training a native ministry. In Africa, the Churches contain about 120 members, in Ceylon nearly 800, and in India about 2,000. These persons, denominated members, are those who, on a personal profession of Christianity, have been admitted to Christian ordinances and the fellowship of the Church. In addition to these, a much larger number of heathen have renounced idolatry; and the Missionaries, in their stated and itinerant labours, preach the Gospel, and circulate the Word of God, among large masses of the population in every district.

At nearly all the stations occupied by the Society, there are day-schools. They number seventy, and contain about 7,000 children in constant attendance.

The Missionaries of the Society, among their incidental labours, have written and published fourteen Grammars and nine Dictionaries, mostly of languages in which no such works previously existed. They have also translated the Word of God, in whole or in part, into nearly all the languages of India, besides those of Isiah and Dualla, on the west coast of Africa. Their Bengali version of the Scriptures is chiefly used by all Missionaries in that great province of the Indian Empire.

The Society propose to extend its Indian Mission by adding twenty new labourers to the band already sustained by them. Eight have already been sent forth. But additional means are required to complete the number, and to fill up vacancies caused by death and removal. Those to be sent will, for the most part, occupy Bengal Proper, where there are no Missionaries of any other Society, and where there are only ten, among a population of nearly twenty millions. For this purpose it will be requisite to increase the annual income of the Society by 5,000*l.* a year, part of which has been realised; but in order to assist in obtaining the remainder, the Committee make the present appeal.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., and by the Secretary, at the Mission House, who will gladly supply any further information which may be needed.

By direction of the Committee,

FRED. TRESTRAIL, Secretary.  
Baptist Mission House, 33, Moor-fields-street,  
London, March, 1855.

\* See "Benign as a Mission Field," by M. Wylie, Esq., and "The Results of Missionary Labour in India." Published by W. H. Dalton, Cockspur-street.

## COMMERCIAL and PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, 1, QUEEN-STREET-PALACE, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE, LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. HOPKINS beg respectfully to introduce their Establishment to the notice of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting London, especially those who prefer the arrangements of a Religious Family.

The situation is one of the most quiet, open, and pleasant in the City, and at the same time central for business, being in the immediate neighbourhood of New Cannon-street, and within five minutes' walk of St. Paul's and the Royal Exchange. Every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Visitors.

## THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILLS.

## AT A MEETING of the COMMITTEE

appointed by the CONFERENCE of FRIENDS of VOLUNTARY EDUCATION held in LONDON, on the 6th of MAY, 1855, convened to consider the Education Bills affecting England and Wales, now before Parliament.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., in the Chair.

It was resolved unanimously—  
1. That this Committee have watched with the liveliest interest the proceedings of the Legislature in relation to popular education in England and Wales, and, now that all the Bills on the subject likely to be introduced into Parliament are before them, proceed to express their opinions thereon.

2. That of the Bill "To Provide for the Education of Pauper Children" (brought in by Mr. Evelyn Dossin), the Committee declare their entire and cordial approbation, both in its object and (with the exception of the restriction to schools under Government inspection) in its provisions, and would rejoice to see it, slightly modified in this respect, passed into a law.

3. That of the remaining three Bills, the Committee cannot speak with any favour. The Bill "To Promote Education in England" (brought in by Lord John Russell), and the Bill "For the Better Encouragement and Promotion of Education in England" (brought in by Sir John Pakington), are, indeed, the less offensive, as being permissive only; but still the question of education is inseparably connected with that of religion; the proposal to levy a school-rate—that is, a rate for religious instruction—cannot be discussed in brown-clothes; or harsh words, or harsher bodies of self-payors, without seriously excited feelings—such as have embittered the levying of the Church-rate, and are now on the eve of necessitating its abolition.

4. That the Bill "To Promote Education in England" (Lord J. Russell's) is highly objectionable, as giving extraordinary and absolute power to the Committee of Council on Education. A body for the first time to be recognised in an Act of the Legislature—and tending to throw the whole education of the lower and middle classes into the hands of the Government.

5. That the Bill "For the Better Encouragement and Promotion of Education in England" (Sir John Pakington's) is in the highest degree adverse to Voluntary educational effort, since it proposes to aid schools in union in such a manner as to discourage all voluntary exertion; and since it will expose schools not in union to an unfair and ruinous competition.

6. That the attitude of both these Bills in relation to religious instruction is altogether unsatisfactory. Adhering to his declared attachment to a religious education, Lord John Russell professes to maintain it by the superficial and inefficient provision that the Holy Scriptures shall be daily read; while Sir John Pakington, not requiring any religious instruction at all, will accept any which may happen to be in existence, and of any kind, and will assign new schools to any religious denomination which may happen to be in any district the most numerous. To support such heterogeneous teaching out of a common purse, is deeply to dishonour religion itself, and to trample on the conscientious feelings of professors of every creed.

7. That the Bill "To Establish Free Schools in England and Wales" (brought in by Mr. Milner Gibson) is open to objections still more formidable. It proposes to create a machinery which shall come into immediate and compulsory action, with a power of postponement for two years on the memorial of a majority of rate-payers in a district, over the whole country, in every part of which are forthwith to be established day-schools, evening-schools, infant-schools, and industrial schools, "such and so many as are necessary and proper for the due instruction of the people therein," thus effecting at one blow the destruction of all existing schools except such as shall consent to be absorbed in the new system.

8. That the mode of instruction to be pursued in these schools is to the last degree unsatisfactory. The bill proposes a course of secular instruction only, and provides that "distinctive doctrinal religion"—that is, Christianity—shall not be taught in any of the schools, thus depriving the entire system of the most valuable element of educational power, and expelling from the schools the most useful and efficient instructors.

9. That the confidence placed, both by Mr. Milner Gibson and Sir John Pakington, in the institution of free schools is, in the judgment of the Committee, both excessive and misplaced, since there is no reason to believe that the attendance of any large number of children now neglecting school would be secured, while one of the most salutary and valuable habits of parental life would be undermined and destroyed.

10. That the Committee regard all the three Bills as founded upon an unwarrantable and baseless assumption: that it is in the power of legislation to supply more rapidly than they can otherwise be supplied the deficiencies of popular education, both in quantity and quality. It is their belief, on the contrary, that the real element of educational progress is the vital action of the public mind on the subject—a vital action, indeed, which originates the various educational movements in Parliament, but which will be rather diminished than increased by them. And, above all, would it be absurd to create a Government department of education, at a time when the mismanagement of most important affairs has demonstrated that official persons are, in general, the very last to whom the public interests can be safely or wisely entrusted.

(Signed)

SAMUEL MORLEY, Chairman.

## HOPE HOUSE ACADEMY, WOODFORD-GREEN, ESSEX.

The Rev. W. BURNETT continues to receive a Limited Number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN to BOARD and EDUCATE. Woodford is celebrated for its salubrious air, elevated situation, and gravelly soil.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

## VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THE distinctive features of this Association are—That all Education should be religious, but, at the same time, so free from sectarian influence as to secure the sympathy and co-operation of all denominations of Evangelical Christians; and that the State, being incompetent to give such an Education to the people, should not interfere in the matter, but leave it entirely to Voluntary effort.

The COMMITTEE having obtained ELIGIBLE APPOINTMENTS for those Pupils who have recently completed their course of study, have now a few VACANCIES in their Normal School for YOUNG MEN desirous of qualifying themselves for SCHOOLMASTERS.

The term of instruction is Twelve months; and the Course comprises, in addition to the usual routine of a sound English Education, Latin, Natural Philosophy, Biblical Studies, Singing, Drawing, and School Practice.

HENRY RICHARD, } Hon. Secs.  
JOSEPH BARRETT, }

7, Walworth-place, Walworth.

## CROOKHAM, HANTS.—In the year 1848,

a Gentleman, a member of a Baptist Church, was led by the providence of God into the neighbourhood of Crookham; and seeing the spiritual destitution that abounded, he opened a house for Divine worship, and commenced preaching to the people who attended. God so abundantly blessed his labours that many were lovingly converted, while the number who gathered together so increased, that it became necessary to provide enlarged accommodation.

In 1849, a School-room was built and opened, two friends advancing £6*l.* each to meet the outlay. From that time it has been used for a Sunday-school, and for preaching.

A Church has been formed, numbering, at present, thirty-eight members, twenty-nine having been baptised, and many joining from other Churches.

It is now thought desirable to erect a neat Chapel, with Vestries attached, and to vest it in trust for the Baptist denomination forever. The friend who, in the first instance, opened his home, and has ever since laboured gratuitously among the people, has already given about half an acre of land, pleasantly situated upon a hill-side, part of which is used for a burying-ground (the churchman of the parish having refused to inter some who had attended the School-room), and upon the other part it is intended the Chapel shall be erected.

The estimated expense is about 300*l.* to meet which the friend who has given the ground has promised 25*l.*, and another friend 10*l.*, and it is hoped that 25*l.* will be contributed by the people, thus making 50*l.* raised upon the spot. For the rest an appeal is now made to all who desire the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

It may be desirable to add, as urging the importance of the step now taken, that upon occasions of Baptism the friends have solemnly vowed to go, having no hostility of their own; and, above all, that God's blessing upon the past furnishes the greatest encouragement for the future.

Mr. S. Blyth, of Westow-hill, Norwood, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer, and will be happy to receive the contributions of Christian friends. Contributions may also be forwarded to Mr. Webster, Hope House, Crookham, near Winchester, Hants; and to Mr. W. Freeman, "Nonconformist" office, 69, Fleet-street, London.

## PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL,PLYMOUTH, conducted by Mr. R. F. WETMOUTH, M.A. (of University College, London), M.R.S., &amp;c., assisted by well-qualified and experienced Masters.

The Course of Studies pursued at this Establishment is suitable as Preparatory either for a College Course, or for Professional or Commercial Life.

The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

Terms, from 35 to 45 guineas per annum.  
EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES.  
King-street, Plymouth.—The MRS. WALL, whose school has been established for many years, continues to receive a limited number of Young Ladies for BOARD and EDUCATION. The best masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

Benefactors: Rev. G. Legge, A.D., Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Manchester; W. Sandford, Esq., Adish-under-Lyme; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. R. Miall, Uthenshorpe; and E. Miall, Esq., M.R.S., Sydenham-park, London.—Terms and all particulars on application. The ensuing quarter will commence on the 1st of April.

## LONDON ASSURANCE FREEHOLD

LAND SOCIETY.  
At a PUBLIC BALLOT, held at the Windsor Castle Inn, Hammersmith, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1855.

The Rev. I. VALE MUMFERY, F.R.S., in the Chair.  
The following Shares were Drawn:—45, 65, 216, 262, 57, 224, 69, 67, 24, 54, 137. The Shares numbered 107, 194, were also drawn, but being in arrears, have lost the advantage of this Ballot. Rights of Choice are on Sale daily. Paid-up shares have immediate rights. Shares, 40*l.* each, or 5*l.* per Month. The Hammersmith Estate is now being distributed.

ARRANGEMENTS.—The Directors propose to hold a BALLOT MONTHLY; a PUBLIC MEETING at Highbury Schools, Notting-hill, on Monday, May 7th, at Half-past seven o'clock; a PUBLIC MEETING and BALLOT at the Windsor Castle Inn, Hammersmith, on Monday, May 14th, at Half-past seven o'clock.

Shares (Plans, &c. each), and all information may be had of Mr. E. Satter, 10, the Grove, Hammersmith; and 123, Chancery-lane; of Mr. Lesingham, 1, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill; or at the Offices, 29, Moorgate-street, London.

THOMAS ALFRED BURN, Manager.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

10, 221*l.* 5*s.* have already been paid as compensation for Fatal and other Railway Accidents, by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

EXAMPLES.  
1,000*l.* was paid to the Widow of J. G., killed on the 24th February, 1852, secured by a payment of 1*l.*

350*l.* was paid to H. G. H. J., who had his leg broken on the 31st Aug., 1853, secured by a payment of 4*l.*

200*l.* was paid to W. F., severely injured on the 19th September, 1854, secured by a payment of 1*l.*

For the convenience of frequent travellers, Periodical Insurances are granted, which now cover the risk of Fatal Accidents while travelling in any class carriage on any Railway in the United Kingdom or on the Continent of Europe, and insure Compensation for Personal Injury in any Railway Accident in the United Kingdom only.

To Insure 1,000*l.* at an Annual Premium of 70*s.*  
Ditto 200*l.* ditto 5*s.*

Insurances can also be effected securing the same advantages for terms of five or ten years, or for the whole of life, at greatly reduced rates, which may be learned from the Company's Prospectus, to be had at the Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations.

A new class of Insurance has also been established in case of Death by Railway accident alone, without compensation for Injury.

To Insure 1,000*l.* at an Annual Premium of 50*s.*  
Ditto any sum not exceeding 1,000*l.* for the whole of life by a single payment of 6*s.* per cent: thus one payment of 3*l.* will secure 1,000*l.*

The Premiums charged include the Stamp Duty, this being the only Company insuring against Railway Accidents empowered by Special Act of Parliament to pay a commuted stamp duty. Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary, 3, Old Broad-street, London.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 496.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL.

THERE are two aspects under which hospitality—or what assumes to be such—is particularly embarrassing—one of them may be described as the demonstrative—the other as the deceptive. Most men who have moved pretty freely in society, have met with illustrations of the first—genuine specimens of the last are comparatively rare. What we mean by demonstrative hospitality is after this fashion. You meet an acquaintance, and are pressed to go home with him to dinner. You find a thoroughly well-appointed establishment—a good house, handsome furniture, showy servants, and all the unbroken routine of domestic etiquette. Snow-white damask covers the dinner table, and is itself covered with burnished plate, and glittering cut glass. Your host is fussy—the man who stands behind his chair in white kid gloves looks unusually important. The signal is given—the splendid dish-cover is whipped off with a professional flourish—and lo! two mutton chops are all that offer themselves to repay expectations—two mutton chops and sundry suspicious-looking and speckled potatoes. Your host appears surprised, and then ventures upon an explanatory apology. On your part, you secretly adjourn the satisfaction of your appetite to a later hour, and believe your host's explanations to be mere fudge. But when the demonstrative passes into the deceptive—when, for example, your hostess blandly asks you to take turbot, and sends you plaice, or your host invites you to a glass of champagne, and gives you green gooseberry wine, you feel all the awkwardness of a man who is conscious of being cheated under cover of a profession which leaves you no liberty to protest against the wrong.

The Whigs—we mean, of course, the modern Russellite Whigs—are reformers after the same fashion as the parties above-described are hospitable. They either give you the smallest possible measure of improvement, or a pretentious sham. But whether they give you the one, or the other, they invariably do so with an ostentatious air, which seems intended to let you know they are laying you under vast obligations. They rely upon their historical and traditional grandeur to dazzle you—they put before you the richest maxims of political morality—they overwhelm you with a show of admirable principles—and they usually offer you practical measures of such miserably small proportions, that, considered *per se*, you would be tempted to treat them with ridicule. Sometimes, however, they ingeniously combine the deceptive with the defective—and attempt, with grandiloquent professions, to palm off as a grand reform, a compromise which combines a *minimum* of real improvement, with a *maximum* of delusive pretence. Under their guidance, reformers are perpetually led into a false position, and are made to appear afraid of their own principles, or concerned to apply them in such manner only as will prevent them from taking effect. To oppose Whig reforms is denounced as playing the game of the Tories—to accept them, lays you open to the charge of peddling and insincerity.

Take the Cambridge University Reform Bill as an instance. Bear in mind all the circumstances

which might be supposed to operate in favour of a good measure! The Whigs—reformers, *par excellence*—are no longer held in check by the conservatism of Peelite colleagues. They have to deal, in this instance, with a University which cherishes in its bosom a far greater amount of liberality than was to be found at Oxford at the beginning of last year. They are not now taking the first, and, therefore, the most difficult step in University reform—that was taken by the Aberdeen Administration when they proposed the Oxford Bill. Nor are they without Parliamentary encouragement—for much as was suppressed last year in fear of what might happen, it is a fact that Parliament passed into law a larger and better measure of University reform than was originally submitted to it. Giving to these considerations, and others of a like bearing, their due weight, what would you, or rather, what ought you to, expect in regard to the Cambridge University Reform Bill? Would it not have been reasonable to anticipate something more than a servile copy of the Oxford Bill? Might you not have looked for a revised, enlarged, and improved edition of that measure? Where the Legislature had already recognised sound principles, might we not have presumed that a Cabinet of pure Whigs would have rejoiced to claim for them an adequate practical embodiment? And yet what is the fact? That they have laid before the House of Lords a bill for the improvement of Cambridge University, not merely making no advance upon the Act of last session for the reform of Oxford, but positively less adequate for the accomplishment of its professed object, than, not only the Act, but the less acceptable Bill, out of which the Act slowly grew.

The constitution which the Oxford Act and the Cambridge Bill ostensibly sought to confer on the respective Universities, was one of self-government. In the case of Oxford, the intention is carried out—i.e., the administration of its affairs is vested in a Board, really representative of the various elements of the academical body. The resident members of Oxford University are the constituency to whom Parliament have confided the ultimate power of governing its movements. But the Cambridge bill vests the government of that University in a council to be elected by a much narrower constituency, and this on the quibbling plea, that Cambridge does not possess, what Oxford did, a resident Congregation distinct from the general body of Convocation. Cambridge, therefore, is to be nominally governed, not by its resident members, but by a virtually self-elect body, to be termed the Council of the Senate. Supposing the bill to create, what it purports to do, a new governing body, representative in its character, for the University of Cambridge, it will be seen that the Whigs have deliberately made the basis of that representation considerably more restricted than Parliament gave last Session to Oxford.

But the bill, as we are informed, does not carry out its own little purpose. Limited as is its scope, in this respect, it contrives to fill that scope with a mere pretence. In form, and as far as the statutes are concerned, the University already possesses a Council of Senate—while, in fact, the government of the University rests in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of Houses, a body precisely analogous to the Hebdomadal Board at Oxford, which the Legislature displaced. Now, so far as we understand the present bill, it does nothing to vitalise the representative form, and it will leave the actual governing power where it now is. In a word, and without troubling our readers with the technicalities of the case, the real governing body of Cambridge University will continue to be representative, not of the University at large, but of the Heads of Houses; while the apparent governing body, narrow as is its basis, created by this bill, will be as devoid of administrative power as is the Council of the Senate, or Caput, already in statutory existence.

Looked at, therefore, merely as a measure for the better government of an academical body, it

will be found that the Cambridge University Reform Bill proposes less than the Oxford Bill of last session, and that what it nominally proposes it will fail to carry into effect—indeed, seems to be constructed with a view to fail. As regards Dissenters, it concedes exactly what was conceded by Parliament last year—but even here, it does not carry the principle, then affirmed to its legitimate practical extent. The principle asserted in the Oxford Act—in the face, it will be remembered, of Ministerial opposition—was that religious tests should be removed from before all academical advantages and honours which do not confer a participation in the emoluments or government of the University. In Oxford, the application of this principle admits us to matriculation, and to the B.A. degree. But in Cambridge, the same principle would carry us a step further—and we are glad to see the *Spectator* urging us to push that principle to its full extent. In that University, the process of proceeding to the M.A. degree, involves two steps—the first of which is called inception—the last, creation. Now it is the last honour only which gives a vote in the Senate—the first, we believe, is purely honorary. If the Whigs really cared to carry out a concession already made by Parliament, they would have proposed to open up to us the Inceptive M.A. at Cambridge. As they make no such proposal, we must see to the matter ourselves. But we trust that Dissenters will attempt something higher. Another opportunity is now offered them, to assert their right to a full and equal participation in all the advantages of these national academical institutions—and of that opportunity, we trust, they will avail themselves to the utmost.

On the whole, the Cambridge University Bill is a fair illustration of what the country has gained by falling back upon a pure Whig coterie. The Peelites, in quitting Her Majesty's Government, seem to have taken with them not only the ability, but the sincerity, of the Aberdeen Cabinet. The Palmerston Administration is more tricky, and less liberal, than its predecessor. Unfortunately, we have not gained in liberality, what we have lost in truthfulness.

### THE NEW CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

IN the House of Commons, on Wednesday last, Sir William Clay obtained leave to bring in a new bill for the abolition of church-rates, explaining that the course he took was rendered necessary by certain verbal errors which had inadvertently crept into the title of the measure he had recently introduced for the same object. The provisions of the two bills are identically the same. The original measure was entitled "A Bill to Abolish Church-rates." The title of the second is as follows:—"A bill to abolish church-rates, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof"—the addition of the words in italics being rendered necessary in order that the title and provisions of the bill might correspond. No opposition was offered to the first reading of the amended measure, which stands for second reading, as did the first, on Wednesday, May 16.

It will be seen from our Parliamentary report that the alarmed Bishop of Exeter has once more raised a discussion in the House of Lords on this much-vexed question. Dr. Philpots, though ready enough to deny the jurisdiction of the civil power when ecclesiastical supremacy is threatened, is by no means backward in asking Parliament to put down the "conspiracy" which aims at the abolition of Church-rates. His lordship singled out Mr Courtauld\* for special denunciation, declared that the object of the agitation was nothing less than the separation of Church and State, and made a piteous appeal to his brother peers to "reject any proposition that tended to the abolition of the Church's right

\* We have received a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Courtauld to the *Times* in reply to the Bishop's attack, but regret that want of space prevents its insertion in our present number.



His horror at the Church-rate Abolition Bill was shared in not only by the Bishop of London, but by that most Torified of Whig peers, Lord Campbell, who declared that the proposition "to sweep away all Church-rates, and leave the churches to decay, was shocking; and he was astonished to find the proposal had received the support given to it in some quarters." The Lord Chancellor was more moderate, though somewhat ambiguous, in the expression of his views. While designating conscientious objections to the payment of Church-rates, as "a mockery," he yet expressed his desire for a settlement of the question by Dissenters being relieved from the tax. According to the *Times* report, his lordship spoke of Sir W. Clay's Bill as a measure the Government had not thought it their duty to interpose to prevent. A fuller, and probably more accurate, version of his remarks in the *Daily News* is as follows:

It would be wrong now for him (the Lord Chancellor) to say what the Government contemplated; an honourable gentleman in the other House had obtained leave to introduce a bill upon this subject; but he could not yet say how far that measure might be adopted or improved upon, or whether, later in the session, or next session, the Government might not feel it expedient to undertake the question.

From which we may conclude that the Church-rate Abolition Bill is to be treated as an open question in the House of Commons, and that, should it ultimately triumph over the array of votes which Lord John Russell may be able to oppose to it, the responsibility of its rejection will be thrown upon the Peers.

But while the obstructives of the House of Lords, both Whig and Tory, are mustering their strength, and stimulating their followers to throw out the bill, there are not wanting striking indications of the ripening of public opinion outside that last refuge of bigotry and intolerance. We need not now advert to the change of feeling observable in parish vestries, as exhibited in our columns for the last two or three weeks, nor to the altered sentiments of Liberal Conservatives, such as Lord Stanley. The process of conversion seems to have reached a less liberal section of "Her Majesty's Opposition," and the rank and file of what was once the Protectionist party, would appear to be shaken in their convictions of the wisdom of any longer maintaining the principle of church-rates. We are glad to be able to record a very striking conversion in their ranks. Mr. Lawrence Palk, one of the Members for South Devon, who only a few weeks ago introduced the Torquay District Church Bill—containing a clause providing for the levying of a church-rate, which was subsequently withdrawn, owing to the vigilance of the voluntary members—made this manly and honourable announcement of his altered views, at a dinner just held in that town:—

Circumstances have induced me, on one subject, very much to change my mind; and, therefore, I take the earliest opportunity at a meeting of this kind, where many persons of different religious denominations are assembled, of announcing that the feelings which I had with regard to Church-rates have received a very material alteration. Perhaps a greater knowledge of the subject and the facts that have been brought most prominently under my notice in this place, have proved to me the great injustice of Church-rates. (Loud cheers.) I have found, on a more mature study of that question, that where a clergyman of the Established Church is beloved, as he ought to be, by his parishioners, there is no need whatever for Church-rates. (Hear, hear.) I can instance to you, on that point, the conduct of my reverend friend, Mr. Wolfe, who, I believe, raises a very large sum every year, for the maintenance of the services of his Church, by voluntary subscriptions. (Hear, hear.) If that is so, I can only say that that argument alone is sufficient to induce me to vote for the abrogation of the law. (Cheers.) I do wish to see the clergymen of the Church of England living in fellowship and good-will with their parishioners, and feel confident that when good feeling exists Church-rates are not necessary. I have also in this vicinity perceived a contrary view of the question; and there find the clergyman is not, unfortunately, so popular as probably he merits, but undoubtedly as he ought to be, among his parishioners. He failed to raise a Church-rate, although the rate was strictly legal and honourably due from the parish for the payment of an honourable debt. I have also before me the great Braintree question, the decision upon which has rendered the enforcing of a Church-rate impossible without the consent of a majority of the ratepayers. With these feelings—with the knowledge that where a clergyman is beloved a Church-rate is not required, and where, on the other hand, a Church-rate, if not assented to by the ratepayers, cannot be collected, I have after mature consideration of the subject, made up my mind, when the question is mooted in the House of Commons, that my vote shall be given against Church-rates. (Cheers.) I never conceal my opinions. When I had the honour to solicit your votes, I told you fairly and honestly the course I intended to pursue. Upon one occasion I was asked this very question, "What is your opinion of Church-rates?" and I then said I was not at that time prepared to vote against Church-rates, because it appeared to me a rate could only be carried by the votes of the parishioners. Further consideration of the subject has induced me to take a different view of the question; and I take the earliest opportunity of announcing it to you, in order that there may be no misapprehension on your part. (Cheers.)

#### ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.

##### PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

TUESDAY.—Petitions for abolition: From Newport (Isle of Wight), Idle, Walsall (two), Isle-

ham, (two), Sunderland (two), East Cowes, Leicester, Handsworth, Sopley, Halifax (chairman), Holt, Salendine Nook and Longwood, West Bromwich, Bampton, Inskip, Bridgwater (chairman), Burwell, Worcester, Footscray (chairman), Stockton, Newmarket, Salendine Nook, Fakenham, Stockport, Folkestone, Ashley, Culmpton, Gloucester, Myrther Tydvil, Chester, Olveston, Franchay, Colechester, Clavham, Herwich, Broadstairs, Chelmsford (two), Basingstoke, Wakesfield, Cardigan, Stockton-on-Tees, Nottingham, and Bewdley.

WEDNESDAY.—From Honiton (two), Chorley, Aberdare, Falmouth, Bitton, Shipston on Stour, Canterbury, Uxbridge (two), and Harlow.

THURSDAY.—From Stretham, Weymouth, County of Derby (chairman), Bristol, Monkwearmouth, Stourbridge, Devizes (three), Commercial Road East, Sunderland, Shepton Mallet, Northampton, Manchester, Cradley, Sutton, Naunton and Guiting, Birchington, Thanet, Langwm Ucha, Ipswich, Rochford, Northiam, Horsham, Sidmouth, Bow, Crewkerne, Llanelly, Earl's Barton, Whitechurch, Yeovil, Saint Alban's, Merthyr Tydvil, Ware, Blaenavon, Northallerton, Ermington, Milk Street Chapel, Hull, Leeds, Monkwearmouth Shore, Rickmansworth, and Oakham.

FRIDAY.—From Narborough, Norwich, Brigham, Woodbridge, Halesworth, Coventry, Tong, Southwark, Bramley (four), Broughton Astley, Wyke, Bradford, (five), Hornton, Greenfield, Bingley, Wilsden, Pudsey, Gomersal, Benton Park, Barton in the Beans, Cosely, Stockton-on-Tees (two), Great Bowden, Market Harborough (three), Market Bosworth (two), Great Easton, Brighurst and Drayton, Medbourne, Cosly, Needham, Cumberland, South Ockendon, Plymouth, Tunbridge Wells, Foxton, Lubenham, Wolverhampton (two), and, Bramfield.

MONDAY.—From Stanstead, Liverpool (eleven), Downham, Ratepayers of Tormoham (chairman), Chorley, Titchfield, Middleton and Cottingham, Dean, Framlingham, Brighton, Bury Saint Edmund's, Honiton (two), William A. Dyer and others, Lyddington and Caldecott, Scarning, Wendling, Tewkesbury, Titchfield, Barlestone, G. O. Aldridge, Thetford, Bagworth, Birkenhead (two), Harden, Exeter (four), Wavertree, Eaglesfield, Shaldon, Great Berkhamstead and North Church, Dunfermline (chairman), Laver Brelon, Everton, Little Bowden, Saint Alban's, Brentford, and Edenbridge.

The whole number of petitions presented up to yesterday, including Monday night, is 466. Of these, 51 were presented on Monday, 234 during the past week, and 181 previously.

#### OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

ABANDONMENT OF CHURCH-RATES AT CLARE, SUFFOLK.—On Thursday, the 26th ult., a crowded vestry-meeting was held in the parish church, Clare, Suffolk, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of making a Church-rate; the Vicar, Rev. Mr. Coleman, in the chair. Much excitement prevailed in this usually quiet little town, during the proceedings; and it soon became evident that determined resistance would be offered, both by Churchmen and Dissenters. Twelve years had elapsed since the last Church-rate was made in this place; and on that occasion the vicar and churchwardens had promised that, henceforth there would be no further attempt to levy "the obnoxious impost" on the parishioners. At this meeting, however, the rate-payers were surprised by a proposal to raise a Church-rate of 3d. in the pound. The Rev. J. Reynolds, Independent minister, objected to the proceedings, as involving a violation of the pledge, which so long ago had been given as aforesaid, and requested the churchwardens to present a statement of accounts. Mr. W. King also referred to the impolicy of the parish authorities attempting to pass a rate just now, at a time when the country was anticipating an amicable settlement of this vexed question, by an Act of Parliament to abolish Church-rates. He said that it looked like an ill-natured determination of the pro-rate party to mulct the Nonconformists of Clare, just as they were losing their unrighteous privilege. The motion for a rate was then withdrawn, and an amendment which had been suggested by a Churchman on the original proposal, was unanimously carried, to the effect that the sum required, should be raised by voluntary contributions. The Vicar then called upon the meeting to show their regard for the voluntary principle by forthwith promising subscriptions; and in a few minutes, a long list of names was announced, with promises to the amount of nearly 85l. The proceedings thus amicably terminated, with the understanding that Church-rates are henceforth abolished in this town.

COWLINGE, SUFFOLK.—A vestry meeting was called in this parish on the 26th April, for the purpose of making a Church-rate, when, for the first time in the remembrance of man, the Dissenters opposed it, and that successfully; and as no poll was demanded, the chairman declared the meeting dissolved.

LANCASTER.—At a vestry meeting on Easter Monday, the proposition for a Church-rate was met by the following amendment, moved by Edward Dawson, Esq., of Alddipp-hall, in an effective speech, and seconded by the Rev. N. Herford: "That it is inexpedient to make a compulsory Church-rate for the present year, and that, in lieu thereof, a subscription of 1½d. in the pound be entered into by the friends of

the Church, for defraying the expenses of the fabric for the year ending Easter, 1856." The Chairman said, the amendment must first be put; but it could scarcely be so with the recommendation attached to it, that a subscription should be entered into. Mr. Dawson said, he had no objection to withdraw the clause; the Vicar then put the amendment, "That it is inexpedient to make a compulsory rate this year," which met with almost an unanimous reception. On the original motion being put, only four hands were held up in its favour.

IPSWICH.—SECURE FOR CHURCH-RATES.—On the 23rd ult., the churchwardens of St. Nicholas, through their agents, distrained on Henry Wallis, for a Church-rate amounting to 10s. 6d., for which amount they seized of his goods and chattels as follows: four kitchen chairs, four mahogany hair-seated chairs, one kitchen leaved table, one butler's mahogany tray, one tea tray, one double knife tray, containing fifteen knives and nineteen forks, of best ivory handles; one copper coal scuttle, one copper coal scoop, one superior coffee pot. To replace the above in equal condition would require an outlay of 5l. 10s.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.—An Ipswich correspondent writes: "The same method of obtaining Church-rates which Mr. Wallis complains of is resorted to in most of our parishes, and a similar disproportion exists between the amount of rate and the value of the goods taken. In some cases the churchwardens or their collectors take such goods as they themselves have a fancy for: knowing that the members of the Society of Friends will not redeem them, they appropriate them to their own use. In this town the goods taken are never sold by auction, but appraised and disposed of as the seizers think proper. In the parish of St. Lawrence, in this borough, several members of the Society of Friends and two staunch Nonconformists, have been summoned before the magistrates for non-payment of Church-rates. One of the latter allowed judgment to go by default, and has had his goods seized by an imported constable, the parish constable having long since declined that part of the business. The other Nonconformist questioned the validity of the rate before the magistrates. He was handed over to the tender mercies of the Ecclesiastical Court; a citation was immediately threatened; and to avoid the ruinous effect of such a proceeding the rate was paid."

RUOBY.—The local correspondent of the *Liberation Society* in this town, in which, as the seat of a great Church school, Churchism is very strong, writes: "The Vestryman's Guide I found very useful. It enabled me to puzzle the lawyers and Churchmen, who were very anxious to know the work. We have had a regular hard battle. To obtain a rate, has cost four vestry meetings, and two polls of two days each. The Churchmen stood aghast at our boldness and number. The excitement has been very great; but throughout the best feeling and temper have been displayed. The Guides have done great good in many ways."

SPALDWICK, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—In this village a rate was recently refused in vestry by a majority of three. A poll was demanded, and kept open for three days, at the close of which, on Friday last, there were for the rate, thirty-three; against it, thirty-seven; majority against the rate, four voters and eleven persons. Every Dissenting ratepayer, male and female, voted against the unjust impost.

ST. LUKE'S, OLD-STREET.—On Friday evening, an influential meeting of the parishioners of St. Luke's, Old-street, was held at the church, in compliance with a requisition numerously signed, which had been presented to the churchwardens, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament in favour of Sir William Clay's bill for the abolition of Church-rates. Mr. James Howes, senior churchwarden, took the chair. Mr. Palliser, Mr. Gladding, Mr. Walker, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, urging the necessity of a vigorous pressure from without to secure the passage of the bill through the Lords, and denouncing Church-rates as one of the most objectionable results of State interference in matters of conscience. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were unanimously adopted. A committee was also appointed to wait upon Sir W. Clay to advise the introduction into the bill of a clause which would meet the case of St. Luke's parish, and others similarly situated, in which the officers connected with the Church are paid out of the poor-rates, by an act passed in 1732. The proceedings then terminated.

TOTTERIDGE.—On Thursday, the 26th ult., a vestry having been summoned for the purpose of levying a Church-rate of fourpence in the pound, an amendment was proposed, to the effect that "no rate should be granted." On a show of hands the numbers were equal, but the chairman, who is one of the churchwardens, gave his casting vote in favour of the rate. Sturges Bourne's Act having been adopted, a majority of four decided that no rate should be granted; thus matters stood until the following Saturday, when the parish, or rather a fraction of the parish, was polled, the result of which was, that the rate was carried by a majority of twenty. This result is by no means a test of the relative strength of parties, for the opponents of the rate did not even acquaint their friends that a poll had been demanded.

TOWN'S MEETING, WORCESTER.—On Wednesday evening, in pursuance of a numerously and respectfully signed requisition to his Worship the Mayor of this city, J. Goodwin, Esq., a common hall was held at the assembly-room of the Guildhall, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature in favour of Sir W. Clay's Bill for the Abolition of Church-rates. The requisition was signed by 154 persons, including many of the leading men of the city, and eighty-one amongst them Churchmen. The Mayor, who presided, is a staunch Churchman, and each resolution was moved by a Dissenter, and seconded by a Churchman. The speakers included



Mr. Alderman Padmore, Mr. Southall, Mr. Longmore, Mr. Brewin, Mr. Hastings, and the Rev. Dr. Redford, and was altogether most successful. We regret that the many demands upon our space prevent the insertion of any report of the speeches delivered.

**WALLINGFORD.**—In this parish a rate of twopence in the pound has been proposed, an amendment that the meeting be adjourned for six months was carried without opposition. It was resolved, also, to petition Parliament for the abolition of Church-rates.

**WORCESTER.**—**DISGRACEFUL TRICK.**—Last Thursday morning, a vestry meeting was called in the parish of Claines, Worcester, for the purpose of making a Church-rate. A number of persons from the city part of the parish walked to the church, which is some two miles from the centre of the town, to oppose the making of the rate, but upon entering the vestry they found the rate party already in possession of the field. The chairman informed the new-comers that the business was all settled—a penny farthing rate was proposed, carried, and even entered in the book. In vain the opponents of the rate protested that ten o'clock, the hour fixed for the meeting had not arrived; the churchwarden declared that it was five minutes past ten, and as the church can boast of no clock, it resolved itself into a dispute as to whose watches went the truest. The opponents of the rate called a meeting next evening, and passed a resolution strongly condemning the clandestine and dishonourable way in which the rate had been passed, and recommending a general resistance to its payment. Those parishioners who were present at the vestry meeting will embody the facts of this affair in a petition to Parliament. Had the meeting been conducted in the customary manner, the rate would have been negatived by a large majority.

**THE BURIAL QUESTION AT DERRY.**—The Burial Board in this town has just completed arrangements to have the New Cemetery ready for interments on the 1st May, as after that day no burials will be allowed within the borough. The fees of the parochial clergy are enormous, amounting to three, five, and even eight guineas. Eight guineas taken from the widow, the fatherless, the orphan, before men, who dissuade others from loving "filthy lucre," will repeat a form of words over the mortal remains of a parishioner! Admirable followers these of them who said, "Silver and gold have we none, but such as we have give we unto you." The Burial Board made an offer of fees—not to the same amount, of course, as those claimed by the parochial clergy—to the Nonconformist ministers, for any funeral services they might perform in the cemetery. We are happy to say, that at a meeting held on Thursday last to take the offer into consideration, the Nonconformist ministers, without a single exception, declined to accept any fees at all justly considering, that to receive fees from such a board would be inconsistent with their principles as Nonconformists.

### Religious Intelligence.

**BAPTIST CHAPEL, WINCHESTER.**—On Tuesday, April 17th, the public recognition of the Rev. J. H. Tucker, as pastor of the Church and congregation assembling in the above chapel, took place. In the afternoon, a public service was held in the chapel. After singing and prayer, the Rev. Francis Wills, of Eagle-street Chapel, London, gave the charge to the minister. The recognition prayer was then offered by the Rev. S. S. Pugh, of Southampton. The Rev. T. Morris, of Whitechurch, then followed with counsels to the Church relative to the duties devolving upon them. The Rev. Wm. Thorn, Independent, closed the afternoon service with prayer. Afterwards, the friends assembled again in the chapel, and partook of a tea which had been kindly and gratuitously provided by friends in the Church and congregation. In the evening, at seven o'clock, a public meeting was held, when congratulatory and important addresses were delivered by the Revs. T. Morris, Wm. Thorn, S. S. Pugh, and Francis Wills, the pastor in the chair.

**LONDON-STREET CHAPEL, BASINGSTOKE.**—On the evening of Tuesday, the 24th April, the Rev. B. Hall, formerly of New College, London, was ordained to the pastorate of the Church assembling in this place. The Rev. W. Bone, of Basingstoke, opened the services by reading the Scriptures and prayer; the Rev. Professor Goodwin of New College, London, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. E. Gales, of Newport, I. W., proposed the usual questions; the Rev. J. Varty, of Farnham, offered the ordination prayer; and the charge was given to the young minister, by the Rev. D. Loxton, of Sheffield. On the evening of the following day, the Rev. T. Adkins, of Southampton, preached to the members of the Church and congregation, "On the Duties a Church owes to its Pastors."

**MAIDSTONE.**—Services have been recently held at Week-street Chapel, in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., (late of New College, London), as co-pastor with the Rev. E. Jinkings. On Monday, April 16, a prayer meeting was held to invoke the Divine presence and blessing. On Wednesday, April 18, in the morning, the Rev. W. P. Lyon, B.A., of Tunbridge-wells, read the Scriptures and offered prayer; the Rev. J. Soughton, of Kensington, preached the introductory discourse; the Rev. H. J. Rook, of Faversham (secretary to the County Association), asked the usual questions; the Rev. E. Jinkings, the senior pastor, offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. Dr. Harris, Principal of New College, gave the charge; and the Rev. R. Pingree, of Maidstone, offered the concluding prayer. In the evening the Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar (secretary to the Congregational Union), preached the sermon to the people. The hymns were announced by the Revs. J. S. Hall, of Chatham; J. Davis, of Rochester; and

J. Hedgecock, of Marden. Between the services dinner and tea were provided in the vestry, under the presidency of the junior pastor, when the various sentiments formed subjects of addresses by ministers and other gentlemen present. On Friday, April 20, the members of the Church took tea together. An hour having been subsequently spent in mutual congratulation and social intercourse, the remainder of the evening was occupied in the delivery of suitable addresses. On the following Sabbath, April 22, the Rev. H. J. Beirs, of Ramsgate, preached again to the people, on subjects appropriate to the occasion, thus concluding a series of interesting and instructive services.

**MR. WILLIAM BEALBY**, late member of the London University, has received and accepted the cordial invitation to the pastoral oversight of the Congregational Church, Oaken Gates, Salop, and commenced his labours on last Lord's-day, with pleasing prospects for usefulness.

**SANDBEACH, CAMBS.**—In this quiet little village a new Baptist chapel has lately been erected. At the commencement of the enterprise, the people, though mostly poor, put their shoulders to the wheel, and raised 150*l.*, feeling assured that their Christian friends would help those who were so well trying to help themselves. On Wednesday, the 4th April, thanksgiving services were held, when it was stated that every bill had been paid, though the cost has been over 500*l.* The new chapel is neat, substantial, and commodious, and is furnished with convenient vestries. The services were as follows: At half-past two, the Rev. W. Robinson, of Cambridge, preached to a very attentive audience; at half-past four, the company took tea in the chapel, the arrangements for which purpose were excellent. At half-past six, a crowded congregation assembled, and the Rev. W. Robinson having taken the chair (in the absence of R. Foster, Esq., who, as he was about to attend, received information, by telegraph, of the alarming illness of his daughter, Mrs. Trestrail, since deceased), effective addresses were delivered by the Revs. H. Dring, M. W. Flanders, C. R. Player, and J. Spooner. In the midst of these proceedings, the Rev. J. Ayrton, of Waterbeach, in the name of the Church and congregation presented to Mr. and Mrs. Wooster a handsome tea-pot, coffee-pot, and tea-caddy, of considerable value, on each of which was engraven the initials of the names.

**SOUTH DEVON CONGREGATIONAL UNION.**—The annual meetings of this Association were held at Teignmouth last week. On Tuesday evening, April 24th, the Rev. John Pyer, of Devonport, preached the Association sermon. Sessions for business were held on Wednesday and Thursday; and on Wednesday evening a public meeting in behalf of Home Missions; the Rev. Wm. Martin in the chair. The report was read by the Rev. N. Hurry; and Mr. Dale, and E. R. Jones, of the Western College, the Rev. W. H. Paul, of Tavistock; and the Rev. John Pyer, of Devonport, addressed the assembly. At the business meeting, petitions against Church-rates, and in favour of the alteration of the marriage-law, were passed, and ordered to be signed by the chairman in behalf of the meeting.

### Anniversary Meetings.

#### BAPTIST UNION.

On Friday week, the forty-third annual session of the Baptist Union was held in the Mission-house, Moorgate-street, Finsbury; the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel in the chair.

After a devotional service, the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, as Moderator, read a beautiful, instructive, and thrilling address, in the course of which he dilated on the nature, and power, and triumphs of the Gospel—on these triumphs as visible in Europe, which, though at the time of Christ's ascension was comparatively idolatrous, is now called "Christian Europe." The Churches of Christ are not conquering the world. In order to their doing so, a high order of piety is needed. Pastors ought in the general to be exclusively devoted to their work, and to be liberally supported by the Churches, who ought to attach a greater value to spirituality than to talent. The speaker then dwelt at some length on the blessings civil, political, and religious, which had flowed from the Gospel, and then adverted to the decrease of converts to the Baptist persuasion, endeavouring to find some cause, whether in pastor or flock. In a lengthened argument, he then proved, that in proportion to a country's excellence in spiritual knowledge so was its prosperity, citing as examples, Prussia being more prosperous than Austria, England than Ireland, &c. Mr. Noel then pointed out the dangers to which Churches were liable.

The cordial thanks of the Union were afterwards voted to Mr. Noel for this address.

The Rev. J. H. Hinton then brought up the report of the Committee, which stated that the whole gain to the Union this year amounted to 23 Churches. The total gain of members on 1,045 Churches had been 1,776. This increase afforded an average of one two-thirds—an augmentation, the committee were happy to say, on the years 1852 and 1853. In addition to the usual analysis of the Association returns, the committee had endeavoured to procure from the Churches the triennial returns which, for a considerable period, had been solicited. About 1,357 Churches had responded to this request, and an analysis of the returns afforded the following facts: 826 Churches reported a clear increase; 289 reported the increase and decrease equal; and 242 reported a larger decrease than increase. The clear increase on 826 Churches amounted to 5,990; but deducting 1,457, the number by which 242 Churches had diminished, the total clear increase was 4,533, or an average of 3*½* on the reporting Churches. With respect to the ap-

parent diminution of the Churches, it was but just to say, that in several cases this was only apparent, and not real, being occasioned by large draughts for the formation of new Churches, and constituting rather a movement of members within the body than a departure of members from it. The committee go on to speak of the late Royal Proclamation for a Fast, and to state that they had adopted a petition against Church-rates, and mention resolutions to be proposed on the subject of Maynooth and education. The cash account was read, which showed a balance due to the treasurer of 2*l.* 10*s.*

Some discussion arose respecting the limited circulation of the "Baptist Manual," and some suggestions made for increasing it.

The Rev. J. WALTERS moved, and the Rev. Mr. WEBB, of Ipswich, seconded, without making any remarks, the first resolution, which was carried unanimously. It ran thus:—

That the Union contemplate with lively and affectionate interest the state of the Churches, as partially brought before them by the triennial returns. In the diminished rate of numerical augmentation they think they may justly recognise the influence of the extensive emigration which has characterized the last few years, a process by which it may be hoped that now and distant countries shall be abundantly enriched; and in the clear increase, beyond all drawbacks, to the part of the denomination reported, of more than 4,500 members, they are constrained to recognise tokens of Divine power and mercy calling for grateful acknowledgment. In response to more fervent prayer and more earnest devotedness, may such tokens be much more abundantly vouchsafed!

The Rev. D. BURNS moved, without any remarks, the next resolution. It ran thus:—

That the Union sympathise with the feeling of discomfort and dissatisfaction which has so extensively prevailed among the Churches in relation to the recent Royal proclamation enjoining a religious observance—proclamations, by the phraseology of which Nonconformists are so placed as to seem either, by their compliance, to recognise in religion an authority which they conscientiously repudiate, or, by their non-compliance, to treat religion itself with contempt or indifference.

That the Union therefore declares, that, in common with their fellow-Christians of every denomination, in and out of the Establishment, the Baptist Churches maintain the duty and privilege of prayer for kings and all that are in authority, and are always ready to unite with their brethren in special seasons of prayer for the national welfare; but they respectfully entreat the Government not to continue in Royal proclamations the use of phraseology which is merely a lingering remnant of times of religious intolerance long and happily gone by, and which has at the present period no proper meaning or applicability.

The Rev. ISAAC NEW, of Birmingham, seconded the resolution, which gave rise to considerable discussion.

The CHAIRMAN thought that no proclamation such as that referred to in the resolution had any force, or should be obeyed. If their Sovereign, feeling the state of the nation to be perilous and requiring the Divine help, asked her subjects to implore the Divine assistance, they would do it; but, if she issued a proclamation, commanding them to do it under penalty of incurring the "Divine displeasure"—for that was the wording of the proclamation—then they said no person, not even the Queen, had any right to do so. Therefore, if they could induce the Government to see that it was not desirable for the Queen to command any one, and especially Nonconformists, they would have a grievance removed. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A., urged that the objection to Royal proclamations did not rest in the phraseology, but in the principle of being commanded to prayer.

The Rev. Mr. POTTINGER, of Newcastle, thought that by the resolution the Queen's supremacy in religious matters was conceded. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. WEBB, of Ipswich, entreated his brethren not to commit themselves to a flagrant inconsistency in the shape of the resolution before them.

After some further discussion, the resolution was carried *nem. con.*

The Rev. Mr. EVANS, of Scarborough, moved, and the Rev. Mr. NEWPORT seconded, without any remarks, the next resolution on the subject of Church-rates:—

That the Union regard with much satisfaction the bill introduced into the House of Commons by Sir William Clay for the entire abolition of Church-rates, and that petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying that the same may be passed into a law.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. POTTINGER, of Newcastle, moved:—

That this Union, since it regards with unqualified disapprobation all religious endowments by the State, cannot but feel a strong repugnance to the endowment of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth; and that, as a movement is now in progress for obtaining from the Legislature a repeal of the Act for the endowment of Maynooth, petitions be presented to both Houses in favour of such a measure.

The chair was here vacated by the Hon. and Rev. W. Baptist Noel, and filled by the Rev. Dr. Hoby.

After some minor business of a routine character had been disposed of, the following resolution was moved without remark:—

That the Union see with regret that Parliament is still busying itself with the question of education; not because they are insensible either of the value of popular education or its deficiencies, but because they are convinced it is rather impeded than promoted by legislative action. That the wide and tenacious diversities of opinion prevailing in Parliament on this subject—no less than six education bills, to a great extent incompatible with one another, being on the table of the House of Commons at the present moment—afford a demonstrative proof of the unfitness of that body to deal with so delicate and complex a question. (Hear, hear.) That the Bills for the most part, before Parliament have one most unsatisfactory feature in common: they propose a school rate, thus aiming a fatal blow at all educational efforts on the voluntary system, most injuriously ignoring the educational duty and privilege of parents, and introducing an element of social discord, scarcely less irritating and intolerable than Church-rates.

The Rev. F. WILLS, of Eagle-street Chapel, fully believing that where the Voluntary principle was fairly tried it was sufficient for all educational purposes, cordially seconded the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. R. WALLACE objected to the resolution. He thought the Government must take the matter up. They must provide for the secular instruction of the people.

The Rev. D. BARR, of Brain-tree, thought that



they were doing literally nothing in the cause of education—they had been protesting year after year against every measure, but had done nothing. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh.") It had been said, and he feared with too much truth—the present company, of course, excepted—that those who were loudest in their protestations against Government help, were always those who were either revelling in it, or would be the most ready to receive it. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh.") He asserted that they were guilty of no small inconsistency in seeking to gain education from the Government in the shape of the Universities, but yet refused such aid for popular purposes. ("Oh, oh.")

The Rev. Mr. POTTINGER, of Newcastle, asserted that it was a mistake for any gentleman to come there and say, that they "were doing nothing for education." (Hear, hear.) He meant,—or, rather, should have said—they were doing nothing in a sectarian manner. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HINTON having addressed the meeting, the resolution was put to the meeting, and carried with two dissentients—the Rev. D. Rees and the Rev. W. Wallace.

The officers of the Union, for the year ensuing, having been appointed, and the usual votes of thanks tendered for past services, the proceedings terminated.

#### BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Home Missionary Society was held at Finsbury Chapel, on Monday evening, April 23rd, under the presidency of W. W. Phillips, Esq., of Pontypool. The proceedings having been commenced with prayer,

The CHAIRMAN expressed the great pleasure which he felt in being present on that occasion, and referred to the very useful efforts which the society had made in Wales, contrasting the religious condition of that country a few years ago with that which it happily presents at the present time; and then called upon

The SECRETARY to read the report. The Rev. S. J. Davis accordingly proceeded to submit extracts from the document, which stated:—

"The number of members in the Missionary Churches is 4,125; and of this number 340 have been baptised during the year. There are 102 principal stations; and the sub-stations are 119. The number of weekly hearers is about 18,000; but the places of worship at the principal and subordinate stations will accommodate about 27,000. At the commencement of the financial year, by far the larger part of the debt reported to the last annual meeting was removed by the bequest of the late Mr. B. Wilson. The present financial condition of the society was reported as—

Income . . . . .	£4,451 13 10
Expenditure . . . . .	4,778 18 1
Debt . . . . .	327 4 3"

The Rev. J. HIRONS, of Brixton, moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting desires to express its gratitude to Almighty God for the measure of success which has attended the labours of the agents of the society during the past year; that, while it values their ordinary efforts, it regards with especial satisfaction their open air and other special services; that it cordially sympathises with them in their toils and discouragements; and that the report on which these sentiments are founded, an abstract of which has just been read, be printed and circulated under the direction of the committee.

Mr. HIRONS, after adverting to various gratifying evidences of success, as manifested in the report, proceeded to advert to out-door services:—"I think we should do well as ministers to bear in mind that the pulpit is not the only place where the Gospel can be preached. The word 'pulpit' only occurs once in the whole Bible, and then it is in connexion with the Old, and not the New Dispensation. I do not think that any man can prove that Jesus Christ or his Apostles ever preached in a pulpit, using the word in the way we moderns use it. (Hear, hear.) We read of their preaching to many people, that they were much accustomed to open air services; we read that they preached on the mountain-top, that they preached in the porticos of the temple; we read that they preached in fishing-boats, and standing on the sand of the sea-shore, and in the market-place. And our brethren, the agents of this society, very closely imitate Christ and the first preachers in standing in the open air, under the canopy of Heaven, and inviting men to receive the blessings of Christ's great salvation. Just for a moment, next let me notice the other part of the resolution, which calls upon us to sympathise with the agents of this society in their toils and discouragements. I remember Eustace Carey once telling me that there are instances of our village pastors in England who have to bear far more toils, and endure many more discouragements in the prosecution of their work than fall to the lot of missionaries in foreign lands. There are discouragements, as I think, peculiar to the agents of this society and similar labourers in the vineyard of the Lord. In the first place, there is material disappointment. You have all heard, I dare say, of the ancient philosopher who said—meaning to account for a very miraculous phenomenon, that 'Nature abhors a vacuum.' Now, if you could see the purses, and pantries, and wardrobes of some of our village pastors, you would be inclined to believe that nature, after all, does not so very much abhor a vacuum, as this ancient philosopher asserted. Then, arising from these material discouragements, there is the literary discouragement. If a man has not much money for food, he cannot have much for books. Well, now, our brethren love books,—or else they are not fit to be preachers of the Gospel. Then, further, there is what I should term the social discouragements. These brethren are looked upon by rich people—by the squire, and the rector, and the farmer—in the rural districts as if they were impertinent interlopers. Well, what are you and I to do? We are to honour these brethren. They are doing

God's work. They are the servants of God, not ours merely; and we are to hold such in reputation; we are to honour them for their Master's and for their own sake. The speaker then proceeded to make some observations with respect to the value of reports and concluded by moving the resolution.

It was seconded by the Rev. J. F. NEWMAN, of Shortwood, and unanimously adopted.

The next resolution was moved by the Rev. F. TUCKER, in an eloquent speech, and seconded by the Rev. J. PENNY, of Coleford, as follows:—

That while this meeting is thankful for the Christian agency employed by this and kindred institutions, and for the measure of success which has attended their operations; considering that multitudes, both in the manufacturing and mining districts, are still estranged from God, and exposed to influences hostile to spiritual life, and that only the Gospel of Christ, divinely blessed, can save them; it would encourage the committee to persevere in seeking, by every appropriate method, the evangelisation of the people, and would stir up both itself and the Churches generally to increased liberality, personal effort, and reliance on the grace of the Holy Spirit.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the Chairman by the Rev. T. POTTINGER, of Newcastle, and the meeting separated by singing the Doxology.

#### THE BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Irish Society was held in Finsbury Chapel, on Tuesday evening, when C. B. Robinson, Esq., presided. The proceedings having commenced by singing and prayer,

The CHAIRMAN opened the business by an excellent speech, and called upon

The Rev. WILLIAM GROSSER, who proceeded to read the report, of which the following is an abstract:—

"The committee that was appointed this time last year entered upon its course in circumstances which in the history of the Baptist Irish Society were quite unprecedented. Instead of having to sigh over financial difficulties, it found itself in possession of funds amounting to rather more than 900*l.*—the balance of the previous year's account. The committee has now, therefore, to give an account of what it has done and attempted in the discharge of those obligations which were thus laid upon it. At the first meeting of the committee its attention was directed to the necessities of Cork—the residence of an immense Roman Catholic population. The committee engaged Mr. Keen to do the work of an evangelist in Cork and its vicinity for six months. He entered on his work with characteristic energy; but Mr. Keen was suffering from a malady to which he was constitutionally disposed: he therefore requested the committee to release him from his engagement, and returned to England. Providence, however, again interposed. The Rev. John Crawford, himself also a native of Ireland, being about to remove from Lee, in Kent, was able to repair to Cork in time to occupy Mr. Keen's post the very Sabbath after he had quitted it. New Ross, in the county of Wexford, a town in which no effort had ever been made by our society, having been pointed out by a deputation which visited Ireland in 1853 as a place affording peculiar facilities for exertion, the committee engaged the Rev. D. R. Watson, of Ryde, to spend a few weeks there last summer. Mr. Watson's visit was so acceptable to residents of various denominations that in the autumn a memorial was forwarded to the committee, signed by seventy inhabitants of the place, expressing their earnest desire that he should be sent to reside among them. Mr. Watson, taking the same view of the case, has engaged to devote himself to this work for one year. A few months ago, Mr. Samuel Willett, formerly a minister among the Primitive Methodists, was appointed assistant to Mr. Hamilton, in the county of Mayo. Having been accepted by the committee, and having spent some time with Mr. Hamilton, the committee agreed upon a division of the district; Mr. Hamilton retains Ballina and six sub-stations, in each of which he hopes to preach once a fortnight, and respecting which he says, 'I think there is in every place an increasing hope of usefulness.' He adds, 'I enjoy every part of my labour, although coming home late at night in bad weather is severe; but if Mr. Willett had not been sent I do not think I could have held out six months longer. I have given him Curragh, Skreen, Carnagara, Coolany, Dromahair, and Cara.' Reference was made in the last report to the employment of an intelligent and energetic lady as a city missionary in one of the cities in the south of Ireland. The results of this experiment, which was made at Waterford, have been hitherto highly satisfactory to the committee, and have encouraged the belief that such unostentatious and kind visitation would be highly valuable elsewhere. Another lady of similar qualifications, recommended by the Rev. James Milligan, of Dublin, and the Rev. Joshua Russell, of Greenwich, has been engaged for Dublin. A third was engaged for Belfast, and proceeded thither, but domestic afflictions have deprived us of her services. The year's accounts having been audited, it appears that there is a balance in favour of the society of 379*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*"

The Rev. WILLIAM WALTERS then addressed the meeting on the sentiment that—

As Christians, it is our duty to seek the spiritual welfare of Irishmen.

"To talk of duty in relation to Christianity, I know," he said, "is supposed by some persons to be entirely opposed to the gracious character of the Gospel of Christ. Duty and personal religion are with some persons the opposites of each other. The Christian life is regarded by many as the duty of privilege, and not the duty of obligation; and hence we find some persons who bear the Christian name shutting themselves up from all public life—secreting themselves from their fellow-men, either by saying, 'We are holier than you are,' or by looking with utter indifference upon the condition of their fellow-men, believing that any attempt to interfere with that condition, so as to promote their spiritual welfare, would be an attempt to frustrate the decrees of God, and to interfere with the purposes of the Divine Love. Now, if we look to the Bible, and take it for our rule of instruction in relation to the duties of Christians towards their fellow-men, whether they be Irishmen, or whether they be Hindoos, or whether they be South-Sea Islanders, or whether they be men at our very doors perishing in their sin,

we shall find that the Bible gives us to understand that as Christians we have been entrusted with the Gospel of Christ in order that we may disseminate that Gospel throughout the world. (Hear, hear.)

Now, my sentiment says, that it is one of the duties of Christians to seek the spiritual welfare of Irishmen, just because it is the duty of Christians to seek the spiritual welfare of all men."

The Rev. JAMES WEBB, of Ipswich, spoke to the following sentiment:—

As British Christians, it is specially our duty and interest to seek the spiritual welfare of our Irish fellow-subjects.

The Rev. JAMES MURSELL, of Kettering, next addressed the meeting, on

The conversion of the individuals to God is the object to be aimed at; the proselytism of the masses, the object of others, is not adequate to the purpose we have in view.

The Rev. JOHN BURNET, of Camberwell, spoke on the general subject of Ireland; and the Rev. W. B. BOWES, of Blandford-street, gave an interesting account of a recent journey in that country; and the meeting closed with devotions.

#### BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

##### MEMBERS' MEETING.

On Tuesday morning, the annual general meeting of members of the Baptist Missionary Society was held in the Library of the Mission-house, in Moorgate-street. J. H. Allan, Esq., was voted into the chair; and the business was opened by singing, Scripture-reading, and prayer.

The minutes of the last general meeting having been read, the members present nominated candidates to serve upon the committee for the ensuing year.

The Rev. F. TRESTRAIL, secretary, then read a digest of the minutes of the committee for 1854-5. The first subject named was India. To carry out the measures of the committee, Mr. Underhill, the co-secretary, undertook a journey to India, for which he embarked in October. Mr. Sampson, senior student in Bristol College; Mr. Mackay, senior student in Bradford College; and the Rev. T. Evans, of Wales, offered themselves for the Indian Mission, were accepted, and had since left. In reference to the question of education in India, it was mentioned, that at one of their meetings a resolution had been proposed that the missionaries should be left at liberty to accept grants in aid, provided that the conditions on which they should be given would not interfere with religious instruction. The proposal was seconded by the Rev. J. Leechman. The Rev. W. Robinson moved, and the Rev. J. P. Mursell seconded, an amendment, to the effect that it was undesirable to receive aid for "our schools" from the taxes of India. The debate was adjourned. Meanwhile, Mr. Marsham, being obliged to leave India, apprised the committee, that, if present, he should alter the terms of his motion. Leave being given, the late Mr. W. B. Gurney moved the altered resolution, which Mr. Leechman seconded. The previous question was moved by the Rev. C. Stovel, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hoby; but the amendment, at the mover's request, was withdrawn. The Rev. J. H. Hinton then moved, and the Rev. C. J. Middledich seconded, an amendment to the effect, that mission schools, supported by mission funds, and reported in mission proceedings, ought still to be supported by voluntary contributions exclusively. At the suggestion of Sir S. Morton Peto, the chairman, the further consideration of the subject was postponed to the quarterly meeting in January, 1855, when it was resumed. In consequence of information given by the secretary, as to the manner in which the Directors of the London Missionary Society had dealt with the question, both the Motion and the Amendment were by leave withdrawn; and a resolution was passed, in substantial agreement with the course adopted by the managers of that institution, with instructions for the preparation of a letter to the missionaries in India. France furnishes a case of prosecution. Two teachers in the itinerant school were arrested and fined while performing their duties. The Court of Cassation set aside the decision of the court below, on the ground of informality, but referred the merits to the Court of Rennes, which confirmed the original sentence. The counsel both in Paris and at Rennes declined taking any fees, on the ground that the question was one of religious liberty. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Bright, M.P., the cruel attempt to injure as well as oppress Mr. Capern, made by some of the authorities in the Bahamas, has been happily defeated. The calumniated missionary has been triumphantly exonerated from the odious charge of attempting to defraud the revenue—a charge for which, it is now acknowledged, there was at no time the slightest foundation. The principal part of the minutes on Jamaica relate to Mr. Oughton and his chapel. The only subjects of general interest referred to in the minutes of home proceedings relate to the late and the present treasurer of the Society.

The cash accounts showed a total income for the year of 21,259*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, including a balance of 1,208*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* from last year. The expenditure was 21,993*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, thus leaving a deficiency of 734*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

A vote of thanks to Sir Samuel Morton Peto, as treasurer, was afterwards proposed and carried. The secretaries were next reappointed; but respecting the committee a discussion arose, some thinking it desirable to diffuse the membership more equally over the country; and a committee was ultimately appointed to confer with the general committee on the subject.

The Rev. W. ROBINSON brought forward a motion, of which he had given notice, respecting the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society in India. His object was to ascertain the intentions of the committee of that association as to the translation of the words rendered *baptise*, &c., in the English



version. The motion was carried, and the subject referred to the committee now to be appointed.

The Rev. Mr. PORTINGER introduced the subject of education in India. He dissented from the decision of the committee. Was it in conformity with the objects of the society, that, after all the expense of outfit and training, the missionaries should be allowed to devote their time and talents to secular education? It was a departure from the object of the mission, and amounted to permission to the missionaries to receive Government pay for teaching religion. The thin edge of the wedge would be inserted, and Government would be but too happy to drive it home. Thus would the Mission be compromised in the eyes of the natives of India. By adopting this measure, they would alienate many of their warmest and most attached friends. Was it prudent then, to press the matter? They might carry it, indeed; but a few such victories would seriously injure the society; and this was the only opportunity of revising the resolution of the committee.

The Rev. Dr. ANGUS said, that in the absence of documents not then on the table, he could only speak from his own impressions. Two cases were contemplated by the Despatch: First, schools formerly identified with missionary societies; secondly, schools like our British Schools. That schools established by missionaries should ask for grants, was simply impossible. Those receiving them must be in connexion with local committees. And did not we ourselves formerly receive grants for British Schools? Even Baptist missionaries did once receive them. But the society never had, and he hoped never would. He felt, however, that missionaries might be located in towns where there were schools under committees; and he had the feeling that missionaries might do as they pleased, so long as they did not compromise themselves as agents of the society.

The Rev. JOSHUA RUSSELL said, that the missionaries were not allowed to give secular education. They never had given it in any school in India. They visited the schools only to give religious instruction. They superintended the schoolmaster, but that was all. The committee had not consented to let the missionaries accept Government aid; such consent was not given, and was not contemplated. The only thing done was, to give them permission, if they pleased, to go into any school in their locality, and give religious instruction. To reverse the decision of the committee, would only be to preclude this for the future.

Dr. HONY hoped that no proposition would be made which would needlessly or improperly fetter their brethren.

The Rev. B. EVANS said that, if Mr. Russell's explanation were correct, he should be satisfied. But he did not see how the letter would prevent a missionary from establishing a school, and then asking for it Government support.

Mr. WEBB should rejoice if a clear resolution could be framed. As a Voluntary, he protested against the resolution to which the committee had come. If a missionary were merely allowed to be a subscriber or a committee-man, he should not object: let them say so. But he suspected that there was a great deal more meant. (Mr. Russell, "No, no.") Suppose a missionary had a school ill sustained. Let him drop it, and form another out of his congregation and Church, and let them apply for a grant. They get it, and give the secular instruction required. The minute before them would allow it. ("No, no;" "Yes, yes.") Such cases, he feared, would not be few or far between.

The Rev. W. ROBINSON did not quite like the letter; yet he thought it would secure all either he or Mr. Webb desired.

The Rev. C. STOVEL asked, if they were prepared, having discarded the school, to discard the man, if, as a member of the committee of the school, he joined in accepting a grant.

Sir S. M. PETO thought the point, as put by Mr. Stovel, was one impossible to get over. How was it possible, when ministers and members of our own churches at home joined in receiving grants, to forbid its being done abroad? (Hear, hear.) The society first denied the right of missionaries to take grants, and then repudiated schools accepting grants. Was not that as far as they were prepared to go? He could not impose upon another, fetters which he would not allow another to impose upon himself. (Hear, hear.) Why, then, place the missionaries in India under such restrictions? At the same time, he hoped that his sentiments were too well known to make it needful for him to disclaim all sympathy in Government grants; nor let it be supposed, that, in the committee there had been the least desire to encourage participation in them, either directly or indirectly. (Hear.)

After some further conversation, the mover and seconder (Mr. Webb), agreed to withdraw the motion, and the decision of the committee is left as it stands.

The business being finished, the meeting adjourned to four o'clock.

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was held on Thursday in Exeter Hall; Mr. Kershaw M.P., in the chair. On the platform were, Sir M. Peto, Bart.; Hon and Rev. B. Noel; Revs. J. H. Hinton, Dr. Angus, W. Brock, Dr. Acworth, W. Arthur, Dr. Tidman, J. C. Harrison, J. M. Soule; Sir A. Oliphant, C. M. Birrell, W. F. Burchell, J. Russell, T. A. Wheeler, Dr. Wills, H. Kelsall, Esq., S. Leonard, Esq., C. J. Middleitch, J. Bigwood, W. Landells, H. Dawson, J. H. Allen, Esq., W. Collins, Esq., and numerous other friends of missions resident in London and the provinces.

A hymn having been sung, and prayer offered—

The CHAIRMAN said he might have excused himself on several grounds, from occupying the position which he filled; but he could not deny himself the honour which the committee had offered him, more especially as it was desired, by placing him in the chair, to exhibit that catholicity of spirit which existed among those who, though belonging to different denominations, were labouring to promote the same ends in the field of missionary labour. (Hear, hear.) He heartily sympathised with the Baptist Missionary Society—the first society of the kind established amongst the Non-conformists of this country. At its formation, in 1792, the two older institutions of the Established Church had accomplished, and indeed attempted, but little for the conversion of the heathen. At first the society was looked upon with jealousy and suspicion, especially in regard to its labours in India; but at the present time its efforts in that country were acknowledged by the highest authorities to be highly beneficial. Energetic attempts were formerly made to discourage and counteract the labours of the missionaries in India, and even to recall them. It was alleged that those "disaffected persons" were misleading the native troops, and that the greatest harm would result from the free circulation of the Holy Scriptures. The anti-missionary writers indeed were scurrilous in the extreme, as was evident from the treatment experienced by Dr. Carey. (Hear, hear.) The chairman then referred to the establishment of the mission in Jamaica, in 1814. He said the success attending that mission was matter for congratulation. There were in connexion with it thirty-eight churches, and more than 1,800 members; and the labours of the mission had been greatly instrumental in procuring the abolition of slavery. If the missionaries had done nothing more than abolish the accursed system, they would have deserved the gratitude of the country; but they had also been the means of bringing many thousands of their fellow-creatures to the feet of Jesus. (Applause.) He need not defend the work of missions generally. It had been supported by the warmest friends of humanity and religion; the sanction of whose names was a guarantee to the excellence of the cause. He hoped the work would continue to prosper; and the Christian world would feel more and more the claims which it had upon their support. (Applause.)

The report, an abstract of which was read by Dr. Angus, detailed the operations of the society during the past year, and gave a satisfactory account of the general progress of the missions. The balance-sheet, read by Sir S. M. Peto, showed the receipts to have been 20,050*l.*, and the disbursements 21,993*l.*; balance at present due to treasurer, 736*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Sir S. M. PETO then, in a few appropriate phrases, bestowed a tribute upon the character of his late colleague, Mr. Gurney, for twenty years treasurer of the society. An eminently wise, practical, and holy man, his life seemed to me a practical commentary on the text: "Brethren, remember the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that ye through His poverty might be made rich." (Hear, hear.) In following Christ his aim was to be like him; and pity, benevolence, and a love for his fellow-man were the ruling characteristics of his life. (Hear, hear.) Well, dear friends, may we be spared to follow him, as he followed Christ!

The Rev. J. C. HARRISON submitted the first sentiment:—

This meeting has heard with satisfaction, from the report which has been read, of the progress of the Gospel in those districts of Bengal where the missionaries of the society are labouring, and regards the spiritual destitution of the greater portion of it as a reason for renewed exertion on the part of the Churches to enable the committee to send out additional labourers to occupy this important field, and carry to the perishing heathen the bread of life which cometh down from Heaven.

After taking a review of the distinguishing characteristics of the founders and first labourers of the society, and adverting to the success which had already attended its exertions, the reverend gentleman impressed upon the meeting the necessity of prosecuting the work with still greater ardour. If they held back, or showed anything like indifference, they were guilty of disobedience to their great Leader, and inflicted a grievous wrong upon the souls waiting for their instructions. They had rendered the heathen dissatisfied with their superstitions, and should not, therefore, allow them to lapse into downright infidelity, but should seek to impart to them a saving knowledge of the Gospel. The early history of Western Christianity would undoubtedly be repeated in the East, by the introduction of all kinds of corruptions. In fact, an eclectic religion had already been propounded by several persons in India, from a study of the New Testament and the books of the Hindoos and Mohammedans. He was aware that many sneered at the missionary movement, as, at all events, of secondary importance; but, as it was in nature, it was not the most startling, but the quiet and noiseless powers, that produced the most lasting results. The Gospel, he believed, was destined to affect the world more than all other agencies beside. Everything else was uncertain; no one, for instance, could possibly tell the issues of the present war: but there was no doubt as to the success of missionary operations, for the mouth of the Lord had spoken it. Scores and hundreds of years hence the inhabitants of the world would look upon the sanguinary contests of the Crimea much as we looked back upon the battles of Cressy and Agincourt, the results of which we could now hardly trace; but they would speak of such labours as those of missionaries as the real agencies in making the world what it should then be.

The Rev. J. A. WHEELER, in supporting the sentiment, pointed out how all their operations were open to the criticisms both of the Church and the world. Let all be open and free, and the sympathy of the Church would give vigour to their

growth, and criticism would correct their errors; and the very scorn and opposition of the world, though it might make the societies rock like forest trees in a storm, would only cause them to strike their roots deeper into the compassionate and benevolent feelings of humanity—a soil the fertility of which they could never exhaust. (Applause.) It had been said that the property of the various missionary societies should be expended at home; but his Christianity made him feel all men his kinsmen, and gave them all a claim to his compassionate regard. Patriotism was a noble virtue, but it was not worth all that men sometimes wrote it at. For his part, he would learn it from the story of a certain man who went down to Jericho and fell among thieves. (Applause.) He was not insensible to the fact, that there existed a vast amount of vice and spiritual destitution at home; but let them aggravate a thousandfold the evil, and they had not conjured up a scene which for tragic power could for one moment rival that which met the eye in the East. If they could commission the destroyer to spread his wings and pass over this Isle, beat down every sanctuary, take from every family the Word of God, and, by some fell enchantment, make every soul insensible to the influence it had once exerted, they would not then gaze on a ruin so vast as that which might be seen in the single province of Bengal. (Hear.) He would ask whether in this land, under pretence of worshipping the Most High God, there was perpetrated all manner of lewdness, the abhorrent progeny to which heathenism had ever given birth? for false religion had shown itself powerless to lift up man from his degradation, and the result had been that his corruption had dragged it down to its own level, and it had become the patron of vices which it could not root out. (Hear.) Under the awful sanction of religion, were men commanded to regard their ministers as incarnations of Deity, to expiate their sin by bloody rites, and to commit murder for sacrifice? Was there a spot in the land, within an hour's walk of which, knowledge of the truth could not be obtained? Could they point to a district where the poor conscience-stricken sinner could not, in the course of a single day, learn the knowledge of the great remedy by which God's mercy saves a ruined world? But how was it abroad? In Bengal alone, twenty millions were to be found without a single resident missionary; darkness had settled over the land, through which shined no beacon and glimmered no star—denser darkness than brooded over Egypt of old. And little or nothing had been done. Eight missionaries only had been sent out in response to the appeal which had been made. How was the work to be accomplished? By doing as their forefathers had done, who described the condition of the heathen, and by such a course seized the master-key to unlock the coffers of the rich, and touch their most generous sympathies. Both ministers and churches had also, he thought, been somewhat diverted from their work by secondary influences, which for a time had been at work around them. They had been distracted by the din of polemical strife, instead of steadfastly regarding the end of their calling, the salvation of souls. Let them hold the sword of the Spirit, and he cared not whether it had a jewelled scabbard, or whether it had none at all; the hilt might be of wood, or enamelled with the most costly art; only let them hold it with a strong arm, and they should win by it victory for the cross. (Applause.)

The Rev. Wm. ARTHUR submitted the following sentiment:—

This meeting has heard, with regret, of the return of honoured missionaries who have been compelled, through failing health, to relinquish foreign service, and of the probable temporary return of others. It also records its deep sense of the loss which the society has sustained in the death of one of its treasurers, W. B. Gurney, Esq., who, for upwards of thirty years, nobly devoted himself to its interests. This meeting magnifies the grace of God in him, and while taught afresh by these facts, to "cease from man," it desires to look up with renewed faith and dependence to Him who can fill all vacant posts, and who, in Himself sufficient, liveth and abideth for ever.

Allusion, he said, had been made to the fact, that some looked upon foreign missions with jealousy, because they feared that it was a withdrawal of force from Christianity at home; his (Mr. Arthur's) whole life, and sympathy, and powers had been identified with foreign missions; but if he were asked what was the best thing that could be done for foreign missions, he would say, it was to maintain and extend primitive Christianity at home; and if they would answer for the conversion of England, he would answer for the conversion of the world. (Applause.) With regard to India, he greatly rejoiced when he heard of the intention of their society to send out twenty additional missionaries; and though only eight were sent, they should not be discouraged, but remember that if the Lord's power rested on one of those missionaries, he could be made more effective than a thousand. (Applause.) They should never call down Christianity from her own peculiar sphere of superhuman power and glory, to regulate her merely by the calculations of earth. (Hear, hear.) When they thought how little had been done, in comparison with what might have been done, no doubt, the first impression was not only humiliating but discouraging. But let them look at the matter in another point of view. Forty years ago the question of the East India Charter was under discussion, and then all the fine things against missions which had been alluded to were said; a few years ago, precisely the same question was discussed, and the tone of feeling displayed was remarkably different. Though India was so vast, and her superstitions so formidable, the missionary cause would ultimately triumph, when all the witticisms directed against it by Sidney Smith and others had passed from the memory of man like the crackling of thorns under a pot; and the nations of a regenerated East would write, in letters of gold, upon the first pages of their Christian history, the name of the "consecrated cobbler." (Applause.)



The Rev. WILLIAM BROCK supported the sentiment before the meeting, and uttered a glowing eulogy upon the character of their departed senior treasurer, who had faithfully and most devotedly served the society for a period of twenty years, labouring zealously for its advancement, and generously contributing to its funds. Mr. Gurney had occupied a position in life where, at one time, he must have been wooed rather strongly by the fascinations of the fashionable—but he had refused the fashionable and adhered to the evangelical. And committed as he was to occupations that might have absorbed him, he subordinated the secular to the spiritual, and made—as far as imperfect man can make it—the spiritual to be supreme. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gurney was gone, and the committee had taken that opportunity of warning the friends of the society to cease from leaning, to any degree, upon an arm of flesh. There was some reason to believe, he feared, that they were in danger of losing their simplicity and godly sincerity, on account of the improved position they now occupied, compared with that in which they were placed half a century ago. (Hear.) Now, if they were putting confidence in those altered circumstances, was betide the society. There was manifestly a disposition in the present day to rest upon organisations, human governments, and external improvements, rather than upon self-devotion, personal zeal, and earnest prayer. A missionary society was of course a good thing, if not absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of the work of evangelisation, but it might become mischievous and a snare. He would desire, therefore, to call back the thoughts of his brethren in the ministry, and of the Christian Church at large, to this fact—it is not enough to have a man's money, you must also have his sensibilities; not enough to have his pecuniary contributions, you must also have his spiritual contributions. He had thought much upon this subject of late, and was being growingly convinced that the Missionary Societies of the land had come largely to engage themselves in work foreign to the great object for which they were sent forth. The Churches had commissioned them to preach the Gospel, and many of them appeared to be degenerating into schoolmasters. (Hear, hear.) The opinions of Dr. Judson, and other missionaries to India, were quoted at some length; and the speaker contended that they must revise their plans, and return, in their missionary work, to the simplicity of primitive practice. He denounced most emphatically the attempt to Christianise the heathen population of India by setting up schools to teach the youth, on the plea that it was in vain to expect the conversion of the adults who had been trained up in their vicious systems of idolatry. The command of the Saviour was to preach the Gospel; and to say or insinuate that there existed any race or class of men who were beyond the reach of its power, was at once to manifest a want of belief in the Divine origin of the Gospel message, and to do despite unto the Spirit of Grace. (Cheers.) This mode of operation, teaching the children general knowledge in schools, instead of preaching to all the blessed Gospel from the pulpits, in the market-places or the bazaars, would assuredly sap the very foundations of Christian missions, and leave the people as far from God as before. (Hear, hear.) The missionaries sent forth by this and kindred societies, ought to know nothing but Jesus Christ and Him crucified, preaching among the heathen the unsearchable riches of Christ. (Hear, hear.) Those men had no position in India but as the servants of the Churches at home. (Hear, hear.) The statement, furthermore, had been made, and on the platform, that there were some departments of the work in which the missionaries are engaged, that could not now be carried on, except by receiving the proffered aid of the Government. Then, he would say, let them cease; for the fact proves that they ought never to have been engaged in by the missionaries of the Cross. (Cheers.) A most unhappy day would that be when Christian missionaries are found, living side by side with the priests of a vile idolatry, to take the common funds of the country. (Cheers.) If we must take an inferior conventional status by not doing so, said Mr. Brock, let us be men enough to take it. If it be necessary to become unpopular in the estimation of the world, let it be so. The loss of conventional status will be a gain of moral power, and we shall prove mighty through God to the accomplishment of everything on which our hearts are set. (Loud cheers.)

A hymn having been sung, the Rev. J. BUCKLEY, secretary pro tem. of the General Baptist Missionary Society, proposed the next sentiment:—

This meeting viewing the discouragements under which some of the brethren have laboured, and the successes which have crowned the exertions of others, is deeply impressed with a sense of the dependence of missionary institutions for their existence and success on the Great Head of the Church; and while devoutly acknowledging His goodness in preserving the lives of all the missionaries during another year, would invite their fellow-Christians of every name to unite with them in earnest supplications for an enlarged communication of the Holy Spirit on this and all kindred societies.

The Rev. C. VINCE, of Birmingham, supported the sentiment in a brief address, and the proceedings closed, at three o'clock, in prayer, by the Rev. JOSEPH DAVIS.

#### VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association was held on Monday evening last, at Crosby Hall, Mr. Alderman WIRE in the chair.

In opening the proceedings, the CHAIRMAN said it was hardly necessary to say a word upon the necessity of educating the masses of the people, that necessity being universally acknowledged. There were some, however, who said that as there was such a diversity of opinion upon religious subjects it would be best to adopt some national scheme of education altogether dissociated from religion. This was impossible. (Hear,

hear.) Man, as a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* once said, was "a religious animal," and it was impossible, therefore, to separate secular from religious education without attempting that which God, in His providence, declared to be unwise and unjust. If a parent taught a child that it was wrong to tell a story—that it was right to be obedient—that there was a Being overlooking all his actions to whom he was accountable, how could he dissociate from that the idea of religion? The moment we attempted to impose any moral restraint upon the affections and passions, that moment we passed away from secular education into the religious element. (Hear, hear.) But it was said that religious education might be given at home, and secular education at school. This, however, was not practicable. A schoolmaster was not fit to be entrusted with the care of a child's education, if he had not a thorough sense of religion himself; and, if he possessed this requisite, he could not avoid imparting somewhat of his own views and feelings to those whom he had to educate. (Hear, hear.) No evidence had yet been given to prove that the voluntary efforts of the people were not adequate to meet the educational wants of the country; and those efforts, therefore, ought not to be superseded. Statesmen had of late failed in satisfactorily performing that which was their legitimate office; and ought they to be entrusted with the still more important task of educating the youth of the country? Such an event would establish a despotism over the minds and consciences of the people; and hence he should greatly lament the day when the voluntary principle ceased to direct and influence the mind and will of the nation. (Applause.)

Letters, regretting their inability to attend, were read from Mr. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. Sturge, M.P., and the Rev. J. Hinton.

The annual report was then read, which referred to the educational movements of the last twelve months, and detailed the operations of the Society during the same period.

The Rev. C. STOVEL, in moving the adoption of the report, said the only plausible plea for governmental education was that such education strengthened the Government, giving it a greater hold on the minds of the people. He did not wish to impeach the motives of legislators who engaged in this department; but if they thought that education in their hands could strengthen their political power, that of itself was enough to create alarm. (Hear, hear.) That principle invaded the rights of the people; and it would ultimately weaken the Government and defeat their own aim. It was taking but a partial view of the subject. If we passed into the household of a man who watched paternally over the education of his children, it was difficult to tell which derived the greatest advantage from the education, the children or the father. The parent was in an eminent degree educating himself. Once let the education of his children pass from him into official hands, and he lost all that development of reason, and cultivation of tastes, and formation of practical judgment, which he would otherwise acquire. You rob the father, when taking from him the education of his son. If this was true individually, it was true nationally. (Hear, hear.) What had made the present age stand morally above antecedent ages? The last fifty years had not been miraculous; progress had been effected by natural agents. It was, however, providential, and indicated a preparation for some great event. The moral advantage we possessed arose from the circumstance that fathers had been educating the children, and the children had been teaching themselves. Governments had looked on, and seen that the moral power thus generated might be made subservient to their use. But, in using it, he (Mr. Stovel) thought they would spoil it. (Hear, hear.) Education was not what was forced into a man, but what was drawn out of him. As the influence of the sun drew forth buds, blossoms, fruits, so the influence of education drew forth the powers and faculties of the youthful mind. Education prepared a man for life—gave him thoughts, and taught him how to use them. Aristotle said, "Choose a right path; pursue it with all your energy; practice will make it easy." This was the great secret; and it would show the necessity of a man's having education under his own control. A man could not be called developed if he had not the habit formed of judging between truth and falsehood; he would only be a stuffed villain, a great bore, and often a blast to society. Children would receive education whether we desired it or no; our object should be to train them so that they knew how to pass through life, and to seize all the means which presented themselves as aids to the formation of habits of virtue; and this could not be done without appealing to the conscience, and dealing with religion. Religion was a habit, not a doctrine merely. (Hear, hear.) It necessarily entered into every-day life, and it could not be meddled with by the State without depriving the people of that individual liberty which was their natural right. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. G. ROGERS, in seconding the resolution, said his creed was that education ought to be voluntary, religious, and unsectarian; and that these were inseparably connected. What was not voluntary was not religious; and what was sectarian in a public sense was not voluntary. He believed that it did not lie within the province of the Government to have anything to do with the education of the people. He knew not when Government obtained the authority, when such an agreement was ever entered into between the rulers and the ruled, or when kings or legislators were chosen with that view. It appeared to him that Government smuggled the right into its constitution, and then proceeded to act upon it. (Hear, hear.) But he believed that legislators were no better qualified than others to undertake the education of the people, but were probably less so, because their qualifications

were not of a moral or religious description. We chose our rulers for their civil and political wisdom, not for their moral and religious principles. But even if Government were as moral and religious as could be desired, we should be sorry to commit the education of the people to its care. (Hear, hear.) Once admit that a Government might educate the mind of the people, and there was no argument that might not be logically deduced from it, by which all the religious training of the people might be brought under the will of the State, to the utter destruction of all independence of thought and vitality of action. It had been alleged that the voluntary principle had not educated the people, and that it was therefore the duty of the Government to do so; implying that what was not done freely ought to be done by force. But there were many things which, if not done willingly, had better not be done at all. (Hear, hear.) Education ought not to be intellectual merely, but moral and religious. Intellectual improvement, simply, did not improve the morals of a people. Secular education alone would only tend to increase facilities and temptations for crime. Unless a teacher were influenced by religion, he could exercise no proper moral influence over them; and if he were so influenced, the secular principle would exclude him, for how could he help imparting to others what he himself possessed? Was a teacher to forget that his pupils had souls, and to leave out entirely the great truths of the Gospel? No; every teacher ought to be a schoolmaster, to bring children unto Christ. They did not desire sectarian education, they did not wish to school up the world into their own peculiar views, but their desire was to make all men acquainted with the great fundamental doctrines of Divine truth. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ELT drew attention to a clause in the report, expressing approval of the bill before Parliament to provide for the education of children of out-door paupers, stating that the bill did not meet with his approval, and that he thought it infringed upon the principles of the association.

The Rev. HENRY RICHARDS said he believed there was considerable diversity of opinion on the subject, and he thought, therefore, that the clause in question should be expunged.

This having been agreed to, the report, as amended, was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. JOHN BURNET proposed the second resolution—

That this meeting cannot but deeply regret the pertinacious attempts made to bring the education of the country under legislative control, as evidenced by the recent introduction into Parliament of no fewer than five bills on education, all of them embodying principles and provisions which, in the judgment of this meeting, are obnoxious in their nature, and dangerous in their tendency; and the more especially is this to be deprecated at the present moment, when such recent and abundant evidence has been presented to the public, of the extraordinary progress made in education by the voluntary zeal and liberality of the people, on the one hand, compared, on the other hand, with the utter failure of Government agency in those departments of administration that fall legitimately within its province.

The resolution, he said, declared, that as Government did not know its own business, it ought not to interfere with other people's. (Laughter.) When meeting in support of the Voluntary Education Society, they were naturally led to look back and inquire whether the people had really been guilty in neglecting the education of the country. One would imagine from what had been said, that the Government had been up and doing in the matter as far back as the Reformation, that the people had been lying on their oars all the time, and were doing so still, and that it had become absolutely necessary that the Government should come in and supplement the efforts of the nation. But so far from such being the case, Government had actually been slumbering for ages and doing nothing. When, however, Lancaster and Bell engaged in the work, a number of noblemen and gentlemen began to think that they should do something; and it so happened that some of those noblemen and gentlemen were statesmen, who, in the fever of their profession, thought there ought to be some connexion between their educational institution and the State. That was really the history of the movement of Government. First, they met in a perfectly voluntary way, and they progressed rapidly; and in the public examinations so much intelligence and development of mind was displayed, that they began to think, "This is a good field for the State to work in;" and thus they brought State power to control that which was working well by its own strength. The result was, that they put their hands upon the British and Foreign School Society; and what was the consequence? Ever since that society allowed itself to be connected with the State, it had never dared to appear in Exeter Hall—(hear, hear)—and it would never try so long as the connexion existed. But ministers had shown how incompetent they were even in their own affairs; they had been working in mud and clay, like the soldiers between Balaklava and Sebastopol; and they had better try and set their own houses in order, before they attempted to set every man's house in order throughout the country. It was only when the swell of education was rising in the land that they began to apply their own power to the great work. The possibility of voluntary education was established before the Government schemes came forth; and it was only when they saw it was a good thing for their own purposes that they tried to grasp it. (Hear, hear.) So it was with all great national movements; as soon as they began to acquire something like grandeur in their march, Government stepped forward to claim them as their own. He recollected the time when men were sent to Botany Bay, for the avowal of sentiments which were freely declared by the Governments of the present day. Thus it was that the tide of public opinion was often obstructed; but, ultimately, the Governments always found themselves obliged to go forward with the



people. So it would be with the present movement. There were many schemes of education before Parliament; but, if the people would make up their minds on the question, their opinions would spread, and after some fluttering and floundering in the House of Commons upon the subject, Government would be compelled to abandon their schemes, and leave the great work of education to the voluntary efforts of the nation.

N. T. LANGRIDGE, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said that thoroughly to understand the educational bills before Parliament, required a long, close, and attentive study. The principle underlying them all confirmed, in his own mind, the correctness of the position, that Government is never so seriously out of its place as when interfering with educational matters; that the training of the mind of the country is above its sphere and beyond its compass. (Hear, hear.) He held it to be a sound principle that popular education ought to be essentially religious. (Hear, hear.) He did not see how parents could rightfully commit their children to the education of science or of literature, unless that science and that literature were associated with religion. (Hear, hear.) He believed, also, that education ought always to be unsectarian. One of the greatest obstacles to the spread of the Gospel of Christ in our day he conceived to be this—the increase of sectarianism. What the world required at this moment was a great deal more of Christianity, and a great deal less of Churchianity. (Hear, hear.) Education, too, ought to be free and unfettered. (Hear, hear.) He remembered having heard Mr. Burnet, on one occasion, relate a striking circumstance in illustration of the state of things prevailing in Prussia, a country of whose education so much boast was made. An inspector, entering one of the schools supported by the State, for the purpose of examining the children, asked, among other questions, "Can you tell me who is the source of all power?" When the children—who appeared to have been under the care of an enlightened and faithful teacher—replied, "the people." (Hear, hear.) That answer was reported to headquarters, and the dismissal of the master speedily followed in consequence. (Hear, hear.) Such a circumstance as that contained no small amount of significant meaning; and ought not to be lost upon the people of England, when they were asked to give their sanction to a State-supported system of education. As connected with the liberal section of the Wesleyan Methodists, he might observe that the principles of the Voluntary School Association were being regarded by them with a large and increasing degree of favour. (Hear, hear.) It had been the misfortune of the Wesleyan people that they had all their thinking, religious and political, done for them. They had been kept in a state of ecclesiastical pupillage, in Church go-carts and baby-jumpers. (A laugh.) But now many of them, he trusted, were coming up to the stature of men in knowledge and understanding. (Hear, hear.) And he believed the majority of them were beginning to view with extreme favour thorough-going independence in reference to educational matters; and the course which was being pursued by the rulers in the Wesleyan body, in the conduct of the Training School at Westminster, was not likely to lessen this feeling. Clerical despotism had already lost the Methodist community a hundred thousand members and office-bearers; and it seemed that every effort was being made at Westminster to keep up the idea of the necessity of clerical supremacy. All the teachers who had their education at that institution would be required to be sound in this particular—to declare their willingness to defeat those pretensions which had effectually separated the body from all other Protestant churches in the land. As a Wesleyan Reformer, therefore, he could not help feeling great interest in the progress of the Voluntary School Association. (Hear, hear.) The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS in moving the next resolution said, the Voluntary School Society stood in a very peculiar position; not only having to carry on a great work, but at the same time to maintain a position of consistent antagonism to other and to mischievous schemes; after the manner of the Jews when rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem, they had to hold the trowel in one hand and the sword in the other. (Hear, hear.) It was, to his own mind, a melancholy thing that so much good intention as was unquestionably shown in the various measures which had been devised and laid before Parliament, in support of popular education, should manifest itself in a shape so likely to fail in its object, and, at the same time, to inflict a large amount of mischief upon the general community. (Hear, hear.) That they would fail, he considered to be beyond doubt, for they had to undertake a work of the utmost magnitude and complexity, with only these two resources—the increase of expenditure, and of officialism. Of late the country had been supplied with most conclusive proofs that more profuse expenditure in governmental departments was utterly unavailing for the accomplishment of the end sought to be attained. (Hear, hear.) And this was not, as possibly it might be argued by some, the fault merely of the military "system." To a greater or less extent the same kind of evil prevailed in official departments at home; and in local boards as well as central organisations. (Hear, hear.) With mere material interests they might be trusted; but they had no ability for the performance of the duties appertaining to the higher, the moral, departments of the nation. To carry on the work of education successfully, heart was required even more than head; but this element was not at all likely to be supplied by any of the bills now before the House of Commons, or, indeed, by any possible system of State education. On the other hand, experience of the voluntary system, both in respect of Sabbath and day schools, testified that it could amply supply the very thing required.

(Hear, hear.) But these Government schools of education if they failed in one respect, would be fatally efficacious in another. While failing to instruct the masses of the people, they would, to a very large extent, destroy the voluntary institutions which previously supplied the general populations of the country with the only education they received. He held, therefore, the attempts which were made to set up State systems of popular training to be a waste of money and of energy; while such institutions as that whose interests had called them together, might be supported with the utmost confidence that they would in the best way and to the largest degree, promote the object which they were formed to secure. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ELLINGTON, in seconding the resolution, urged the meeting to give it practical effect. His own idea of all true work was, that it needs both life and love, but mere officialism had neither; and therefore it was impossible for him to have faith in an education conducted by the State. The secular powers had been found to be utterly inefficient in matters of religion, and it would prove to be the same in promoting general education, which, to be worth much, must be decidedly religious in its tone and bearing. In a world like this, men would not afford to separate religion from their ordinary life, which was intended, indeed, to enable men to live more noble and consistent lives in their daily duties and intercourse with their fellow-men. (Hear, hear.) Education, to be comprehensive and of real worth, must be religious. He did not mean sectarian, by any means, but simply Christian. The Voluntary School Association might be said to be the only society for the advancement of education wholly unsectarian in its spirit and principles, and he felt no hesitation, therefore, in appealing for its more general and zealous support.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq., then moved, and JOSEPH BARRINGTON, Esq., seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman; with the passing of which the proceedings terminated.

#### WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.

On Wednesday evening the seventh annual meeting of the members and friends of this society was held at Exeter Hall—the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe in the chair. The noble chairman said that the society had been instrumental in diffusing most extensively the works of religious truth. The society had endeavoured to meet the emergency that had arisen with respect to our countrymen engaged in the East, who were left without spiritual consolation. Still it was to be remembered, that the great field of their operations was in this country. The secretary read the report, which stated that at the present time the band of periodical distributors of weekly tracts amounted to nearly 3,000. Many millions of those tracts, written by the most able and devoted men, both clergy and laity, upon subjects attractive, instructive, spirited, and devout, had been put into circulation, at a cost almost incredible, and with the most favourable results. The total number of tracts distributed by the society during the past year was 1,000,000, besides books. Of the latter, a large portion had been circulated amongst our troops and marines engaged in the East. The report was adopted, and the meeting addressed by several speakers, who bore personal testimony to the benefits which the society had conferred on districts with which they were acquainted. In the course of the evening a financial statement was read, from which it appeared that the receipts amounted to 1,030l. 3s. 4d., which, after all expenses had been paid, left a balance in the hands of the treasurer of 59l. 11s. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Lane, the report was adopted. Other resolutions were then adopted, embodying sentiments pledging the meeting to the increased support of the society; after which the meeting separated, with the usual compliments to the chair.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

On Saturday afternoon the Emperor was shot at by an assassin, but escaped unhurt. The following account of the dastardly attempt is given in the *Moniteur*:

PARIS, Saturday.—This day, about five o'clock, the Emperor was riding on horseback in the Champs Elysées, accompanied by Count Edouard Ney, one of his aides-de-camp, and by Lieut.-Colonel Valabrégue, the Ecuyer Commandant. When near the Château des Fleurs, a well-dressed man approached within a few paces of the Emperor, and fired a pistol at His Majesty. The Emperor was not struck, and, after saluting the persons who immediately surrounded him, continued at a walk for the purpose of rejoining the Empress, who was taking a carriage drive in the Bois de Boulogne. On their return, their Majesties were greeted on all sides with the warmest and most enthusiastic cheering. Their Majesties, on entering the Tuileries, found there their Imperial Highnesses Prince Jerome Napoleon and Prince Napoleon, the other members of their family, the ambassadors and foreign ministers, the Emperor's ministers, the grand officers and the officers and the ladies of the houses of their Majesties, and a large number of other persons, informed of this event, who had hastened to congratulate their Majesties. The assassin was immediately arrested by the persons who were near him, and was given up into the hands of justice. Let us thank Providence for saving the life of the Emperor!

The wretch who fired at the Emperor is an Italian named Liverani, a native of the Roman States, and a shoemaker by trade.

On Monday, in reply to the congratulatory address of the Senate, the Emperor said:—

I fear nothing from the hands of assassins. There are lives which are but instruments in the hands of

Providence. So long as I shall not have fulfilled the work appointed to me I shall be in no danger.

The Emperor has forbidden any formal manifestations; but was received with cheering on Sunday, on taking his accustomed ride.

The *Daily News* correspondent furnishes some interesting details of the event: At about half-past five, on Saturday evening, the Emperor was proceeding at a slow pace up the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées, accompanied only by his aide-de-camp, Count Edouard Ney, and Colonel Valabrégue. It was a chilly evening, and there were not many people on the promenade at the time. His Majesty had just passed by the Château des Fleurs, in the Champs Elysées, when a man, leaning against a lamp-post to steady his aim, fired a pistol at him. The Emperor slightly ducked his head and spurred his horse. An instant afterwards the man rushed forward, and when within a few paces of his Majesty—some say ten or twelve paces, others four or five—fired a second shot. The ball, it is said, passed through the Emperor's hat. Immediately after the second shot was fired the regicide was seized by two men in blouses, who looked like operatives, but were, in fact, Agents employed by M. Balestrino, the director of the secret police. Almost at the same moment a gendarme, accompanied by M. Hirevoy, a commissary of police, rushed out of the carriage with a drawn poniard, and flew at the murderer, who, it appears, resisted violently. Whether as a means of disabling him, or whether accidentally while laying hold of him, may perhaps be doubtful—but the fact is certain, that Alessandrini, the gendarme, wounded the man with his poniard. One wound was inflicted in the small of the back, and it is said that a second stab pierced his shoulder. Liverani must have been hurt considerably, because several bystanders saw him lying on his back, apparently exhausted. His wounds were, however, not serious, for he was able to answer the interrogatories of the magistrates a short time afterwards. Immediately after the second shot, the Emperor made his horse caper, and raised his hat several times, smiling, to show that he was not hurt. A few minutes after the event Liverani was placed in a hack carriage and conveyed to the guard-house outside the Barrière de l'Etoile. A man in a blouse got into a cab with him, but this was one of the men who assisted in effecting the arrest, and not an accomplice. The Emperor proceeded on towards the Bois de Boulogne, and a few yards outside the Arc de l'Etoile he met the Empress in a carriage. He turned his horse and accompanied her back to the Tuileries down the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées. The Empress did not appear to comprehend the meaning of the unusually loud cheers which greeted the Emperor as he passed along, and from her apparent gaiety people supposed that the Emperor had not told her what had passed. The prisoner was taken to the prefecture of police and there, in the presence of M. Billaut, the Minister of the Interior, and M. Collet Meygret, the Director of Public Safety, was interrogated in the Italian language, first by M. Piétri, the prefect of Police, and secondly by M. Abbattucci, the Minister of Justice. He expressed his regret for his crime. He denied that he had any accomplices, but said that numbers had sworn an oath to do what he only had yet had the courage to attempt. He declared that he had nourished the project ever since the siege of Rome. The name of the assassin is Liverani. He was born at Faenza, in the States of the Church, and kept a shoemaker's shop at Rome which he was obliged to quit when the city was taken by the French army in 1849. He is described as a man of from thirty to thirty-five years of age, well dressed, wearing a black frock coat and polished leather boots. His hat, of English manufacture, contained in the lining a print of the Crystal Palace—the sign, probably, of the shop at which he bought it. He had in his pocket, when arrested, five Napoleons in gold.

Alessandrini, in plain clothes, was riding with M. Hirevoy, Commissary of Police, who habitually follows the Emperor in a bronghām. He rushed out of the carriage, poniard in hand, at the sound of the first pistol.

It is rumoured that many arrests were made on Saturday night, but only one is specifically mentioned. A M. Danesi, an Italian refugee, who was an acquaintance of Liverani, and in the habit of meeting him at the Café de France, near the Palais Royal, is in custody. Danesi protests his innocence, and entire ignorance of Liverani's projects. The police was *en permanence* in the Rue de Jerusalem on Saturday night. At one in the morning 100 Sergens de Ville took refreshments at Madame Moreau's preserved fruit shop. The Archbishop of Paris has ordered a Te Deum in all the churches this evening.

#### INDIA AND CHINA.

The India Mail brings advices from Bombay, April 3. It is believed a rupture with Persia is imminent; the Shah openly avows his preference for Russia. Mr. Murray left Bagdad for Teheran on the 12th of March. The meeting between Hyder Khan and Mr. Lawrence took place near Peshawar on the 19th of March. Accounts from the North-Western Frontier still continue unsatisfactory. In Peshawar all is peaceful. On the 18th of March several shocks of earthquake were experienced in Upper Sindh. The Governor-General continues at the Neilgherries. Trade is in a most deplorably dull state. The traffic on the Calcutta railway exceeds all expectations.

The insurgents have sustained a defeat at Canton, and Shanghai has been taken by the Imperialists with rightful slaughter. The Imperialists have made a shocking use of their triumph. The place of execution at Canton has been a vast carnage field, where hundreds have daily been put to death, in the hope of striking terror into the minds of the population. At Shanghai, also, the Imperialists have committed fright-



ful atrocities in revenge for opposing the Imperial rule. Nearly 500 prisoners have been put to death, some tortured in the most frightful manner. Some of the rebel chiefs escaped, but the greater number fell into the hands of their unrelenting enemy. The troops which were encamped around Shanghai have been sent with all speed to operate against Nankin and Chin-kiang where the rebels are said to be losing ground, but we have no authentic intelligence to rely on.

On March 12, Sir John Bowring took his departure on a diplomatic visit to Siam. There is generally a strong feeling against him,—all classes express disappointment and hostility to the measures of the literary diplomatist, and desire his recall. Indeed, rumour asserts that his recall is in his pocket, and that he will proceed from Siam to Singapore, and thence to Europe.

The ratification of the Japanese and American Treaty took place at Simoda on Feb. 21.

The island of Nippon was visited on the 23rd December with a most severe earthquake, whereby the towns of Ohosaka and Simoda were destroyed, and Jeddo much injured.

The Russian frigate Diana, which was at Japan with Admiral Pontiatin, on a diplomatic mission, was totally wrecked, but all hands saved.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Moniteur* announces that the opening of the Paris Exhibition has been postponed to May 15. Foreign visitors are not expected before the latter end of May or beginning of June, when the Exhibition will be in all its splendour. The season-tickets are to cost 50*fr.*, and free entries are strictly prohibited. The Emperor and Empress and the Ministers have inscribed their names at the head of the list of subscribers. The highest price of admission is to be 5*fr.*, and the lowest 20*cs.* There is to be one day per week at 5*fr.*, five at 1*fr.*, and one at 20*cs.* Admissions to the Palace of the Fine Arts are to be the same as for the Palace of Industry.

M. Billault, Minister of the Interior, has refused to authorise the introduction of bull-fights into Paris during the time of the Exhibition. Such spectacles, he says, are repugnant to French ideas.

The Government of Saxe-Coburg Gotha has just promulgated the law of succession for the Duchy. According to this arrangement, upon the death of the reigning duke, who has no child, Prince Alfred would become the heir presumptive, Prince Albert immediately succeeding.

The Austrian steamer has left Alexandria for Trieste, with fifty-five young Abyssinians and negroes who have been collected in the upper country by two Roman Catholic priests for the purpose of being educated in Italy as missionaries.

The usual fighting among the Latin and Greek pilgrims took place at Jerusalem on Easter Sunday, and Turkish soldiers had to be stationed within the Holy Sepulchre to preserve order.

The Prussian Second Chamber, by a large majority, have adopted a resolution expressing "its conviction that the Government will take the first opportunity for the total abolition of the Sound dues." M. Sanger was for a more decisive expression of opinion; but M. Manteuffel remarked, that the demands of M. Sanger "would be more easily accomplished by silence"—whatever that may mean.

On the night of April 19th, Herr R. Luther, of the Observatory of Bilk, near Dusseldorf, discovered a new planet of the eleventh magnitude, describing its orbit between Mars and Jupiter. This is the forty-third planet of our solar system.

The obsequies of the late Minister of Marine, M. Ducos, were performed on Wednesday, with great military ceremony, at the expense of the state; large bodies of troops escorting the corpse to the railway station, whence it was conveyed to Bordeaux.

In return for the splendid tiara, value about 2,000,000 reals, recently presented to the Pope by the Queen of Spain, His Holiness has sent Her Majesty the body of St. Felix the Martyr. A very economical gift!

It is expected that before the end of the summer the electric communication between Marseilles and Algeria will be complete.

Letters from Warsaw inform us that great preparations are making there for the coronation of the Czar as King of Poland. The ceremony is to be performed in June.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant have entered Jerusalem, clad simply as pilgrims. They were received with enthusiasm by the people. The Mussulman authorities and the Catholic clergy went out together to welcome them, and there was an unusual display of official and religious pomp. It is said that this is the first time since the Crusades that Christian processions and hymns have been seen and heard in the streets of the holy city.

The *Independence Belge* says that it is in contemplation in London to raise a subscription for the purpose of erecting upon the opposite shores of England and France two towers to perpetuate the alliance of the two peoples. Unless some new and greater victory comes, one tower is to be named the Alma, and the other the Inkermann.

The Piedmontese Government have resigned in consequence of the proceedings of the Senate in reference to the Convents Suppression Bill. General Durando, who had been entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet, had not yet succeeded in his endeavours. The Sardinian Minister, Count Villamarina, has left Paris for Turin, having been sent for by the King, to accept the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Walter Savage Landor says—"Louis Napoleon is the only man living who would adorn a throne; but thrones are my aversion and abhorrence. France, I fear, can exist in no other condition."

#### THE SEBASTOPOL COMMITTEE.

The examination of the Duke of Newcastle was continued on Wednesday, but in our summary of his evidence we include that of the preceding day, to which we have barely adverted. In the course of his examination, the Duke read the two despatches to Lord Raglan, the first, dated April 10, 1854, containing the instructions for the Crimean expedition. They especially urged the procuring of full information.

The Committee would not call for Lord Raglan's reply, apparently because it spoke of the French army; but the Chairman undertook to move the House of Commons for production of the entire despatch, the Duke of Newcastle objecting to a partial production. Lord Raglan reported that he could not obtain the information required by the despatch; and that he did not think it practicable or advisable to occupy Perekop, as the Russians had another access to the Crimea, some miles to the East. There was no intention of wintering in the Crimea; it was a necessity that grew under the circumstances.

The Duke said that in consequence of the pressure for more troops, recruits were sent out whom it would have been advisable to keep at home another year. With regard to recruiting, Lord Hardinge and other military men were adverse to raising the bounty; but from the first the Duke thought it an advisable measure. The Duke stated that from the first he had urged the formation of a Turkish contingent. Even before Lord Raglan left England, an attempt was made to raise light cavalry officered by Indian officers; but Lord Raglan thought such a force would not be equal to Russian cavalry. Attempts were made to organise the Bashi-bazouks; but they failed. The Duke always attached great importance to the employment of Turkish troops with English officers. Asked whether there were any differences of military opinion expressed to him as to the expedition to the Crimea, he mentioned that Lord Hardinge and Lord Seaton both approved of it. The commissariat was under the control of Sir Charles Trevelyan up to the 22nd December: for any of its laches the Duke was officially but not morally responsible. In time of war the Commissariat ought to be subordinate to the Minister of War. Existing arrangements do not accord with the Duke's views, which are dependent on a larger scheme of alteration. With regard to land transport, it is not accurate to say that the army had no means of moving in Bulgaria. The army could have moved, although not with that complete efficiency with which it could after longer preparation; but it was not in a condition to move until a period a little before the siege of Silistria was raised, when Omar Pasha had supplied a large number of arabs. From the reports of Mr. Filder, the Duke had no reason to suppose the means of transport were deficient. But the transport service had fallen into such a condition in the hands of the Commissariat that the Duke decided upon a radical change, and organised the land transport corps on a military system. When he knew the army would winter in the Crimea—that was, after the battle of Inkermann—he ordered huts, woollen clothing, and comforts of all descriptions. In August he had ordered extraordinary supplies of warm clothing, but that was lost in the Prince. Measures were taken to supply the army with fresh provisions, preserved meats, and vegetables; but in the winter the army was not supplied with fresh provisions more than twice a week. A large number of transports were left at the disposal of the army, especially for the purpose of facilitating its supplies; and if they were not so used it was contrary to his intention. Huts were ordered at Trieste, Constantinople, and at home; and from the former and latter they were sent with great celerity: they arrived in time to be of use, but there was a difficulty in conveying them to the front. Finding no road had been made, at the end of November, the Duke ordered steps to be taken for the construction of a railroad. The Duke took steps to organise the hospitals by giving Dr. Smith full directions. At first it was not known where the hospitals would be, but in August every direction had been given to Dr. Smith to organise them at Scutari. About that time the Duke heard complaints, and he mentioned them to Dr. Smith, such as the insufficiency of port wine and arrowroot; the non-delivery of 40,000 cholera-belts sent out; and the removal of the wounded after the Alma. It was after the last-named complaints that Dr. Smith suggested that there should be hospital ships for the conveyance of the sick and wounded from the Crimea to Scutari. The Duke communicated with Sir James Graham, and instructions were sent; but they were not attended to, and a second order had to be sent. With regard to the bad state of the hospitals no official information of the kind reached the Duke. Dr. Smith assured him that the supplies of stores were ample. Until after the appointment of Lord William Paulet, he knew nothing of the horrors of the passage by sea from Balaklava to Scutari. He sent out a commission to inquire into the state of the hospitals. Clothing and bedding might have been obtained at Constantinople. Lord Stratford had full power to supply all that was needed, but he had no authority over the hospitals. For their condition all the authorities, each in his degree, were responsible. There was no conflict between the Medical Department and the War-office: literally, Dr. Smith was justified in saying he had four masters, but practically his only real master was the Duke of Newcastle. The whole of Dr. Smith's letter with regard to clothing was not brought under the Duke's notice. In conversation, Dr. Smith made suggestions, that the soldiers' coats were too light—Lord Hardinge undertook to remedy that; and that the stock should be given up—Lord Raglan, at the Duke's remonstrance, abandoned them

and allowed the beard to be worn. In the course of his evidence the Duke of Newcastle said that great difficulties had arisen from the multiplicity of "forms," which in numerous instances he was compelled to supersede on his own personal responsibility. These difficulties existed with regard to all the departments subordinate to the Secretary for War. The Ordnance Department, the Medical Department, and the relations between the Horse Guards and the Minister of War, were extremely unsatisfactory. The delay with regard to inventions did not arise from forms, properly speaking, but from the faulty construction of the scientific committee, which could not keep down the accumulation of work. Before he left office he effected some change. As an illustration of the discordant relations of the departments, it came out in the evidence that an order given by the Duke of Newcastle for the construction of huts was stopped in its execution by the Board of Ordnance! It was his opinion that all the departments of War ought to have been brought under one roof. This opinion was brought out by degrees; but he laid very great stress upon it, as absolutely essential to unity of action, and to the discontinuance of the enormous correspondence in which exertion is wasted. He had said in Parliament, that when the secretaries were divided, no great good could be effected without more extensive changes. "That opinion," observed Sir John Pakington, interrogatively, "was overruled by the Cabinet?" "It was determined that nothing more should be done at the moment," answered the Duke, "than the separation of the two Secretaryships of State and the removal of the Commissariat." Again, in another part, speaking of the time when he was in office, the Duke said—"I represented the state of the Ordnance department as extremely unsatisfactory: I believe some changes are in contemplation." The Duke stated that he communicated the information which he received from the Crimea to his colleagues. "Lord Hardinge, of course, received information from the army in Turkey, but few official communications which he thought worth while to send to me." Lord Aberdeen was in town throughout the year, except for the time that he was in official attendance upon the Queen at Balmoral; the Duke of Newcastle the whole year, except three days in September, when he was in official attendance on Prince Albert at Boulogne. From August last to the middle of October no Cabinet Council was held: "it is the ordinary practice not to hold any from the prorogation of Parliament until some day in October: the expedition to the Crimea had been ordered before that time." "Can you state to the Committee what members of the Cabinet were absent from London during the time in which no Cabinet Councils were held?"—"I dare say I could, but if I made a mistake I feel it would be unjust towards others: I believe the Court circular would tell it better." "Having so great a responsibility on you, did you ever make any remonstrance on no Cabinet Council having been held in that period?"—"In private I have stated that it would have relieved me of a great weight of responsibility."

Two witnesses were examined on Thursday; Mr. Potter, of the firm of Price and Potter, and Mr. Deputy Commissary-General Smith.

Mr. Potter's evidence told the history of the huts constructed at Gloucester for the Crimea. It mainly illustrated the delays that arose in consequence of indecision and change of plan on the part of the Ordnance Department; corroborated the statement of the Duke of Newcastle; and confuted a letter sent to the Chairman, which gave a coloured and inaccurate account of the transaction.

Mr. Smith described his proceedings at Constantinople since he was sent there in March. In speaking of the irregularities that occurred at Gallipoli, arising from want of land-transport, he said they were of that character which could not altogether be avoided in sending an army into a new country. Stores and granaries were established from the first at Constantinople, containing salt meat, rum, and forage. "There was an abundant supply of forage and corn wherever it was wanted, except in the camp." There was also a reserve of 4,000 cattle at Constantinople, and 2,000 at Smyrna. They would have been constantly forwarded to the army had there been means of sea-transport: but Admiral Boxer, who had it under his control, was "a confused man;" the shipmasters had "little respect for and no fear of him." The Tonnage, sent down for cattle in November, was detained three weeks; the Albatross was detained three weeks; the Harbinger, sent down for vegetables, and other vessels, suffered a similar delay. The great want of transport was always the chief difficulty. Many vessels were injured in the storm of the 14th November; and "that explains much of the unfortunate situation in which the troops were afterwards placed." When he pressed Admiral Boxer to expedite the ships, he was characterised as a "bore." Admiral Boxer was everything that could be wished as a sailor, but he had little administrative talent. With respect to the project of roasting coffee at Constantinople, Mr. Smith said that no one person could have been found to undertake it, and to have divided it through Constantinople would have been injudicious. With regard to the hospitals, he said that he had given the medical officers to understand that they could always obtain funds from the Commissariat to purchase anything for the hospitals.

On Friday, Captain Dacres, of the Sanspareil, was examined. He gave evidence as to the embarkation of the troops at Varna, and as to the management of Balaklava harbour, but the details were not of an important character. They were so sanguine that he did not believe there were ten men in the army but thought they were going to take Sebastopol at once.

Captain Milne, one of the Board of Admiralty, gave evidence as to the management of the arrangements for the transport of troops. Considering the number



of horses sent out, 5,248, the casualties to Constantinople did not amount to more than three per cent; indeed, there never was an army sent from this country of such an extent in which so few casualties had taken place. He was not prepared to admit that the transport department was the only one which had failed, since every demand made upon it by the Government had been strictly and promptly complied with. He did not think there was any superabundance of forms at the Admiralty. He concluded by defending the arrangements made.

On Monday, Captain Milne was re-examined at considerable length, after which Sir Charles Trevelyan was recalled, who had complained of being misquoted by Mr. Layard. The remaining witnesses were Captain Dalton, of the Sea Nymph transport ship, and Commander Hillyar, R.N., of the Agamemnon. We regret that the demands upon our space prevents us giving even a summary of the evidence adduced.

#### M. GUIZOT ON FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

At a meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Primary Instruction for the French Protestants, held on Saturday last, at Paris, M. Guizot presided. In his address to the meeting he insisted very strongly on the right of Protestants to associate for educational purposes, as guaranteed them by the law of 1850. He then referred to some impediments which the society had met with in carrying on its operations. These he attributed, not to the Government, which they had always found ready to respect their rights, but to certain local and ecclesiastical authorities. On these M. Guizot observed:—

As a matter of principle these two classes of authorities fall, when they so act, into a grievous error. Our schools are not a favour which we demand; they are a right which we exercise. We respect that right in persons of every religious belief, and morally, as politically, they are bound to respect it in us. In point of fact, the authorities and the municipal magistrates are more than any one interested in the pious education of the young population of their towns and rural districts, in their acquisition of habits of order and respect, and in passing their time in the schools rather than in the streets. As to the ecclesiastical authorities, how can they be otherwise than struck with the spectacle which they have before their eyes,—on all sides so many people, so many families, so many children, without faith, without religious form of worship, without religious education, and complete strangers to Christianity, though living in a Christian country? Have they not a wide field open to their efforts, and have they not conquests on all sides in the cause of faith and of Christian hope? For my own part, especially interested as I am in the prosperity of the Protestant schools, I congratulate myself when I see Catholic schools prosper; and I am sure that wherever the Catholic clergy feel the same sentiment and are penetrated with it, religious education and religious practices in the various Christian communions must be always developed and made perfect by a pious and salutary emulation. When we are not sufficiently fortunate to have that great moral and social interest recognised by all—when we experience ill-will and obstacles from the local, civil, or ecclesiastical authorities—we have a right to call on the central Government to repress and redress them. It gives us order in matters of religious liberty and education, as well as for all other interests, and order is the free and safe exercise of rights. When a legal right cannot be exercised, order is disturbed, and it is the duty of the Government to re-establish it, even when that disturbance does not manifest itself by noise. As for us, gentlemen, in presence of these difficulties, our line of conduct is obvious. We must maintain and firmly claim all our rights, prosecute assiduously all our religious works; weakness or discouragement would be a desertion. We must not, in the meantime, be astonished or irritated by obstacles. They result both from our national history and our position as a minority. Whilst constantly struggling to surmount them, let us ever give the example both of respect for order and Christian charity. We shall thereby gain strength for the prosecution of our rights. Let us testify without hesitation to the central government our confidence in its intentions, in the declaration we may receive from it, and let us assist it ourselves in overcoming the obstacles which aggrive us. It is of importance to us that the Government of our country should have the double conviction—first, that we will never forget or abandon an iota of our rights; and, secondly, that we are aware of the difficulties of its own position, and of the caution it is sometimes obliged to observe. With an invincible perseverance and an intelligent patience, and with the help of God, we are certain of success."

#### Postscript.

#### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

##### THE MAYNOOTH ENDOWMENT.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, after the presentation of a vast number of petitions for the withdrawal of the Maynooth Endowment,

Mr. Spooner moved a resolution to the effect that the House should resolve itself into committee, for the purpose of considering the acts for the endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of all national grants out of the Consolidated Fund for the support of that establishment. The honourable member contended, in a speech of extreme length, that the endowment in question perpetuated a gross national sin, and sanctioned a systematic and arrogant violation of the Protestant constitution. Examining the evidence contained in the recent report from the Maynooth Inquiry Commissioners, he complained that the document had been drawn up in a most partial and one-sided manner. It was, in fact, little more than a sham and a deceit. Mr. Spooner concluded by expressing his hope that leave would be given him to bring in a bill to carry out the views he had enunciated, especially as regarded a transfer of the grant to Maynooth from the Consolidated Fund to the annual estimates submitted every session to the House of Commons.

Mr. DUNLOP seconded the motion, believing that it would lead to the abolition of all State endowments for religious purposes in Ireland.

Mr. POLLARD-UNQUHART, while resisting the attempt to single out a Roman Catholic institution for attack, expressed his readiness to undertake a general examination, with a view to the abolition of the ecclesiastical endowments of every kind in the sister island.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD advocated the application of the voluntary principle to the provision made for all religious purposes by the members of every denomination. He moved, as an amendment to the resolution, words which specified as the proper object of inquiry in committee, "all grants, or endowments, for ecclesiastical purposes, whether charged on the consolidated fund, or annually voted by Parliament, with a view to their withdrawal, due regard being had to vested rights and interests."

Mr. MURROUGH defended the continuance of the Maynooth grant.

Mr. ABEL SMITH and Mr. HORSFALL supported the resolution, which was opposed by Mr. H. BROWN.

The SECRETARY for IRELAND denied that the question should be argued or decided upon religious grounds. The House was not called upon to pronounce an opinion respecting principles of faith, but to decide whether it was right and politic to maintain the state provision, established sixty years ago, for the education of the ministers of a full third part of the inhabitants of the British Isles. The Maynooth grant formed a portion of the great policy of conciliation which had been now so long and so successfully pursued towards the Roman Catholic subjects of the Crown. As a compact effected at the union, and from its beneficial influences since, he contended for the maintenance of the vote for the support of Maynooth College, against which, he observed, the evidence contained in the last report presents no valid ground of accusation.

Mr. NAHES controverted, point by point, the arguments offered by the Irish Secretary, and contended that the Maynooth establishment, viewed either as educator or as pacificator, had proved a failure.

On the motion of Mr. J. O'BRIEN the debate was then adjourned.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Cambridge University Bill was reported, with the amendments, and ordered to be re-committed.

The Loan Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter past six o'clock.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions from Mr. Warner and Mr. French, Sir C. WOOD stated that the telegraph between England and the Crimea would not be monopolised for the Government service, but merely retained under Government control. The last despatch, that day received from Lord Raglan, had brought information that a reinforcement of two divisions had joined the Russian forces stationed between the Belbec and Mackenzie's Farm.

Mr. BRIGHT attempted, but in vain, to extort from Lord Palmerston some disclosures relative to the Vienna Conference, especially as to the nature of the Russian counter-propositions. The noble lord however, promised that the papers and protocols would soon be ready.

The Loan Fund Bill, being taken out of its due course, by permission of the House, was read a third time and passed.

Leave was given to Mr. Ferguson to bring in a bill appropriating the income of the next vacant canonries in Carlisle cathedral to ecclesiastical purposes; and to Mr. Malins for a bill enabling infants, with the approval of Chancery, to make binding settlements of their real and personal estate on marriage.

Colonel SIBTHORP moved for a return of the expenses attending the late mission of Lord J. Russell to Vienna. Lord PALMERSTON objected to the motion, as casting an undesired imputation on the noble Secretary for the Colonies. All the accounts required would, he observed, be presented in due course to parliament, in the estimate for civil contingencies. The motion was then withdrawn.

The house adjourned at 30 minutes to 1 o'clock.

#### THE SEBASTOPOL INQUIRY.

The whole of yesterday's sitting was occupied in the examination of Sir John Burgoyne, under whose design and superintendence, the engineering works were carried out before Sebastopol. His evidence was interesting and important. The generals of division, he said, complained of the excessive work the men had to perform, and constant applications he made for working parties, were refused because the army was not strong enough. The extent of work undertaken, was greater than the force at command could accomplish with rapidity. The communication by road near Balaklava was good before the commencement of operations, although it was a mere track across the country, but when the hard weather set in, the road became muddy and difficult to use for transport. It was in expectation when they arrived before Sebastopol that they should soon be in possession of it, and he was in hopes they would, and that they would have taken it at once; but directly he saw the fortification, he altered his opinion, though he still thought they should take it before the bad weather set in, in November; and, again, after the cessation of the first fire, he had occasion to change his view. It would have required a very large force to have made the road, which was seven or eight miles long, of bad soil, and muddy. The general drift of Sir John's evidence was an indirect reflection upon the utter want of foresight of Lord Raglan.

#### THE CRIMEA.

A despatch from the British head-quarters of the army before Sebastopol, dated Monday, April 30, states that the Russian forces stationed between the Belbec and Mackenzie's Farm had been reinforced by two divisions. No mention is made of a renewal of the fire.

The *Moniteur* publishes an official telegraphic despatch from General Cadrobert of the 28th. The besiegers had temporarily suspended their fire, in order not to exhaust their ammunition. They were waiting for fresh reinforcements, which were about to arrive.

Non-official advices from before Sebastopol, dated Thursday last, report that the bombardment was drawing to a close, from the exhaustion of men and material; that it had not attained its object, and that consequently the assault could not be attempted.

A despatch from St. Peter-burg, dated the 29th, says Prince Gortschakoff, under date of the 24th April, writes from Sebastopol: "The fire of the enemy continues, but is slack. The damage done to the fortifications and the losses of our garrison are also less in proportion."

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* gives the following particulars of the Russian loss at Sebastopol, from the 9th to the 15th of April:—Killed, 11 officers and 567 sous-officiers and soldiers; wounded, 55 officers and 2,572 sous-officiers and soldiers.

The opening of the navigation of the Neva was announced at St. Petersburg on the 22nd ult., by salvoes of artillery.

#### THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The real name of the assassin is not Liverani, but Pianori. He had procured a passport in a false name. He was, however, a native of Faenza. He was a volunteer at Rome under Garibaldi. Since the taking of Rome by the French, he has principally lived in England, and I am told he belonged to the sect of Italians who renounced Catholicism. It is further said that he has spoken at Protestant meetings in Exeter-hall. Pianori wears a strait-jacket. A gaoler sleeps at the foot of his bed to watch him. A hole has been made in the wall through which he may be seen as he lies, and several persons of note have been to-day to look at him. It is thought that he will be tried in the ordinary assize court, and not by the High Court of Justice.—*Daily News Correspondent*.

After the shot was fired, a messenger was sent on at a gallop to inform the Empress, who was at the Porte Dauphine (Bois de Boulogne), of what had occurred, and to reassure her as to the safety of her husband.

In less than half an hour the Empress returned from her drive in an open carriage, with the Emperor riding close by. The sight was touching in the extreme. Her Majesty was deeply affected; her tears flowed in spite of her, she vainly essayed to dry them, and she sobbed convulsively amid her efforts to smile with joy at her husband's escape from the murderer. Evidently she could not subdue her emotion; she leant back in her carriage, and relieved her heart in an uncontrolled burst of tears. Then, indeed, it was that the people who thronged the way gave full vent to the more generous feelings of our nature. The sight of the young and lovely woman, unable to restrain the agony of her feelings, produced an instantaneous effect; the shouts at once rose from the thousands who beheld her, and hundreds of workmen who were employed on a row of houses, constructing near the spot from which the assassin fired, lined the half-finished walls, the window-sills, or clung to the poles of the scaffolding, and rent the air with their acclamations. Accompanied by these manifestations of popular feeling, the Empress proceeded to the Palace.

It is stated that when the Emperor saw the assassin in the hands of the people, and his clothes torn, he called out to spare him. His words were, "*Epargne-le — ne le tués pas, le misérable!*" He did not lose his presence of mind for an instant.

It is understood to be the intention of Her Majesty to occupy the new mansion-house at Balmoral during the next autumn.

We regret to have to announce the death of Sir Henry Bishop. He died on Monday night.—*Globe*.

The Crystal Palace season tickets for the present year are reduced to one guinea, and in addition to the usual privilege of entry at all times with the public, season ticket holders are to have the exclusive right of admission at the grand flower show on the 2nd June, when the fountains of the nine upper basins will play, and also at the first display of the cascades and lower fountains, which is expected to take place early in July.

At a meeting of the governors of Christ Hospital yesterday, the question of a reform of the institution was taken into consideration. The President, the Duke of Cambridge, presided. The recommendations of the select committee were read and commented upon by Mr. Russell Gurney. Its main recommendations were moved as a resolution. To this, Mr. Garrard moved sundry other resolutions having the same object in view, which after considerable discussion, were carried by 117 to 78.

At a Court and Privy Council held yesterday at Buckingham Palace, the Sheriffs of London, Mr. Alderman Muggeridge and Mr. C. D. Crossley were knighted by the Queen.

Last night there was a grand juvenile ball at the palace, in honour of Prince Arthur's birthday. Some 240 invitations were issued.

#### CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, May 2.

Every article held with firmness, at fully Monday's rates. Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 1,070 qrs; foreign, 6,160 qrs. Barley, English, 1,010 qrs.; foreign, 660 qrs. Oats, English, 80 qrs.; Irish, 3,000 qrs.; foreign, 19,770 qrs. Flour, English, 750 qrs.; Irish —; foreign, 450 bags, — barrels.



## NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS FOR 1854.

From the Parliamentary return of the circulation of newspapers in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, during the year 1854, we extract particulars of stamps issued to the following London journals:—

Nonconformist	161,500
Watchman	160,000
British Banner	153,807
Spectator	142,000
Wealeyan Times	126,000
Leader	100,000
John Bull	93,924
Britannia	91,000
Atlas	83,250
Christian Times	64,042
Patriot	(twice a week) 122,658
Inquirer	45,500

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance), 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Manchester Man" will see, on reflection, that this paper is scarcely the fit medium for suggestions such as those contained in his letter.

J. W. JONES.—We dare not open that discussion, when we are at our wits' end to contrive space enough for what we cannot well omit.

WM. GRIFFITHS, Jun.—We are informed that the whole thing complained of has been dropped, and hence no stir has been made.

The letter respecting the Canada case is without any signature—and, of course, would excite no attention, under such circumstances, even if inserted.

\*.\* The pressure upon our space obliges us to omit many communications we should otherwise have inserted.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1855.

## SUMMARY.

In this vernal season of the year, while the very streets of London furnish ocular testimony of the presence in unwonted numbers of ministers of the Gospel of peace—while every day witnesses the anniversary meetings of religious and philanthropic societies—and Exeter Hall resounds with the echo of the high and noble sentiments uttered from its platform—it is difficult to realise the fact, that the most powerful nations of Europe, ourselves included, are at deadly issue; and that in our own name, and under our express sanction, British subjects are enduring the unmitigated horrors of war on an inhospitable shore, and engaged in a siege, unparalleled for its magnitude and peculiarities in the history of the world. Details of the fearful drama enacting at Sebastopol contend for our available space with the doings of Christian philanthropists. While, on the one hand, we are called upon to record the fulfilment of our last week's expectation of the failure of the bombardment and its discontinuance, ammunition and troops being exhausted, adjacent columns tell of the great work being attempted and partially accomplished, for the benefit of humanity, by the zeal and labours of missionaries and their supporters. Thus are good and evil principles ever in conflict all the world over; and, independently of such evidence of the omnipotence of the first, afforded by our columns of this day, a firm, intelligent faith will not doubt the issue.

But we must descend to mere matters of fact—seeing that the facts of the week are of grave magnitude. The most novel event is the completion, with a trifling interruption, of the telegraphic communication between London and Balaklava. A distance of more than 3,000 miles is traversed by the electric wire, putting the British General and the War Office into almost instantaneous communication. The stormy Euxine is now spanned by a cable of 300 miles—200 longer than any submarine telegraph in existence—which bids defiance to its rage; and that *terra incognita*, Southern Russia and the shores of the Black Sea, where the designs of Russian ambition were worked out in secrecy and known long after their accomplishment, is brought into immediate contact with Western Europe. While science has thus achieved a triumph almost beyond the flight of fancy, she seems to have exhausted her energies beneath the walls of the Russian fortress. "The great sea of artillery" has lasted for some nineteen days, without marked result. The Russians have undoubtedly suffered severely, and have abandoned the one battery of

Careening Bay, while the English have taken by assault the ambuscades under the Mamelon. But the Allies appear for the present exhausted by their Herculean enterprise, and await the arrival of fresh ammunition and reinforcements. The Russians are receiving their reinforcements in masses. Two fresh divisions have this week swelled the relieving army, whose lines are drawn closer around the angle of the Chersonesus occupied by the Anglo-French expedition. Bitter complaint is made that ministers are so stingy in communicating information, and it is given out that they have lost the key to the cipher in which Lord Raglan's messages are conveyed! But in time of war, Government can claim a wide discretion in the publication of news. We suspect that the oracle is dumb because it has nothing to communicate. "No news" is not always "good news."

London was startled on Saturday night by the report of an attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French, while riding in the Champs Elysées, which subsequent information but too fully confirmed. Happily, the assassin, who fired twice, missed his aim, although one of the bullets pierced the Emperor's hat. The wretched criminal was of course disarmed and taken into custody, though only after a desperate resistance. He proves to be an Italian shoemaker of the name of Pianori, and belonged to Giribaldi's free lancers. Whether he had any accomplices is entirely unknown. The dastardly act has called forth spontaneous and hearty sympathy from Vienna to London. In Paris itself it seems to have rallied the most disaffected around the throne of Napoleon; while the sight of his beautiful partner, overcome by emotions of horror and gratitude, the unlimited confidence of the Emperor in daily exposing himself and the Empress since the attempt, in the most public places, on horseback and without escort, seem to have evoked an almost frantic enthusiasm in his favour. The event itself, but especially the heroic bearing of the Emperor, is a page in history. Every Englishman must be thankful that the much-feared regicidal attempt was not made while the Imperial couple were the guests of Queen Victoria and that Louis Napoleon still survives—the visible embodiment of the international alliance between the two countries—the intelligent interpreter of French sentiment, if not of French politics, and the man upon whose life seems to hang the tranquillity of his country.

Ere the hand of the assassin had been raised it had been decided that the departure of the Emperor for the Crimea should be further delayed, if not abandoned. According to the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, the siege of Sebastopol is to be raised; an assault being impracticable and the guns unserviceable. A field campaign is to be at once commenced, General Canrobert to be recalled, a fresh levy of troops to be made in France, reinforcements to be sent out by hundreds of thousands, to be commanded by the Emperor in person, and a new loan of eight hundred millions to be effected in the course of the summer! It is said that these extensive measures are decided on in consequence of the definite refusal of Austria to give any satisfactory pledges of active co-operation to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who has returned from his unsuccessful mission to Vienna.

The proceedings of the Sebastopol Committee acquire renewed interest from the examination of the Duke of Newcastle and Sir John Burgoyne. The former indirectly showed the wretched working of our administrative system at home—the latter was obliged to admit, by the drift of his evidence, the singular want of management and foresight exhibited by Lord Raglan since last autumn. An impartial perusal of Sir John's evidence, leaves a painful conviction of the incompetence of the British commander. In connexion with our war management, it may be not amiss to mention the rumour of the worthlessness of the new floating batteries, now ready for the Baltic, and constructed at a cost of 300,000*l*. Competent judges declare that they will prove unmanageable, and that the artillerymen will be suffocated by their own smoke.

The prominent out-door events of the week are the anniversary meetings of the Baptist denomination, to which we have devoted less space than we could have wished. It does not seem that the societies have suffered to the extent that might have been anticipated, considering the diminishing resources of the nation in time of war. The great feature of the Baptist Missionary meeting, at Exeter Hall, was the impressive speech of the Rev. W. Brock, in condemnation of the acceptance of State aid by missionaries in India, in the working of their schools. The Voluntary School Association has once more brought its urgent claims to support under public notice. We greatly regret that this most valuable institution is not better sustained by the liberality of the friends of free or self-supporting education.

Our parliamentary report records the progress through committee in the Lords of the Cambridge University Bill without material alteration, and the passage of the Newspaper Stamp Bill through

committee in the Commons, the copyright clauses having been abandoned and the registration clauses postponed. Last night Mr. Spooner introduced his motion for withdrawing the Maynooth Endowment from the Consolidated Fund. The debate was adjourned, and will very likely be further postponed, until finally got rid of. The House of Commons is evidently unwilling to give present attention to the subject.

Various items of foreign news, though not requiring comment, afford matter for reflection. It appears that the Cavour Ministry has resigned at Turin, apparently in consequence of an offer made by the Catholic Bishops, by consent of the Pope, during the discussion on the Convents Suppression Bill, to contribute a round sum to the Exchequer, in lieu of the secularisation of these establishments! A more compromising Ministry is likely to succeed to office.—We learn from India, that we are on the eve of hostilities with Persia, which Eastern Power has been talked over by the Czar's Envoy. In these times, when European empires are staked on the issue of battles and sieges, such a contingency is dismissed in a line, though one day it may take an ugly form in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget.—In China, so far as we know, the Imperialist cause is again in the ascendant. At all events, Shanghai has been delivered from the grasp of the insurgents, (once more transformed to "rebels") and Canton is in no danger of falling into their hands, whilst the rebellion seems to be languishing in the north.—The further complication of affairs between the United States and her victim, Cuba; the adoption of the Maine Liquor Law, by the New York Legislature, making the eighth State of the Union that has resolved on this interesting experiment; and the passing, by a majority of two to one, by the State Senate at Albany, of an amendment of the Constitution, allowing negroes the right to vote—are incidents that foreshadow coming events.

## NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In resuming the notes which we have been compelled to suspend for a fortnight, we deem the occasion a not inappropriate one for adverting to what strikes us as the general tone and disposition of the House. In some respects, it closely resembles that of the army before Sebastopol. There is a prevailing listlessness, induced by a feeling of despondency. At the commencement of the session, we took up a position against official imbecility and mismanagement which seemed to promise speedy and decided results. We have had bombardments of the stronghold—we have tried our fortune in two or three pitched battles. It is vain to deny that we have made no impression; on the contrary, the foe is as strong as ever, and, if possible, more audacious. The House of Commons, as at present constituted, is called upon to grapple with an evil too strong for its reforming power. Lord Palmerston jocularly refuses to take advice, evades all close inquiry, and praises the aristocracy as the main stay of the country. The war is going against us. The expenditure is profuse. Jobbery is triumphant. But the representative House shows neither courage nor energy. How is this? Because, as matters are just now, the Government has ample means of conciliating a majority in favour of a system which both political parties have found profitable. In short, we are under the heel of an oligarchy, just as truly, and almost to an equal extent, as our French neighbours are under the heel of Napoleon. Deliverance can only come from without. The people alone can save us. And it seems to us that they can save us only by reforming Parliament.

Mr. Layard has given notice of a string of resolutions, which fitly enough express what every one knows to be the mind of the country. What will be the fate of those resolutions may be gathered from what took place within a few minutes after the honourable member for Aylesbury had announced his purpose. The House was so full, considering the nature of the business on the notice paper, that we could not help foreboding mischief. We were not long left to conjecture. In his speech at Liverpool, Mr. Layard had instanced as an illustration of the way in which promotion in the army is given to rank rather than merit, the advancement of Lord Hardinge's son without purchase, while the officer above him, a poor but meritorious soldier, was compelled to purchase his advancement. A fire was opened upon Mr. Layard from both sides of the House, to force from him an acknowledgment that he had done Lord Hardinge a gross injustice. General Peel proved that the promotion of the poor officer by purchase, and of Captain Hardinge without purchase, was in strict accordance with the regulations of the Horse Guards, which produced the results complained of in this instance, by the merest accident, and which would have been applied if the case had been just the reverse. Mr. Layard, relying, no doubt, on information which he believed, but which he would not consent to betray, admitted minor inaccura-



des, but refused to retract the substance of the charge. His position was certainly an unfortunate one—and his tone did not mend it. Right in the denunciation of a vicious system, he seemed to be wrong in the illustration he had selected. Whether he really had information which will hereafter make good his case we cannot venture to guess—but on Friday evening his case broke down. To hear the condemnatory cheers which rang through the House—to see soldiers after soldiers jump up for the purpose of trampling on the honourable member—and to witness Lord Palmerston, with an affectation of sore reluctance, administering a *coup de grace* to a fallen antagonist, indicated pretty clearly the eagerness which exists—we may almost say, which prevails—to crush the man who dares to grapple with the system which has already involved the country in the most unhappy and alarming results. Couple with this the fact that Lord John Russell, whose conduct to his colleagues at the commencement of the session was all but universally regarded as treacherous and disgraceful, was received by his numerous partisans, on his reappearance on Monday afternoon, with lusty cheers, and some idea may be formed of the disposition of the House of Commons towards effectual administrative reform.

With the exception of the scene to which we have above alluded, and to occasional interpellations in the early part of each day's sittings, dullness has been triumphant. There is always a good muster of members from five to six o'clock, to hear Ministers badgered with questions which they habitually attempt to evade. But as soon as the orders of the day are arrived at, the House is comparatively deserted, inasmuch as no one anticipates either earnest debate or testing divisions. Hence, the financial measures of the Chancellor, little as they are relished, proceed through their successive stages with only a show of discussion. We may except, indeed, the newspaper stamp repeal, which elicited smart and effective speaking on Monday night—and which has passed through committee without extending the boon demanded by the *Times*. But all the other discussions of the week have proceeded in thin Houses, and with comparatively little spirit—the Scotch Education Bill, which has attained a second reading, not excepted.

#### WHY LORD JOHN LEFT VIENNA.

It was no unreasonable ground of hope in the issue of the Vienna Conference, that the principal plenipotentiaries were personally interested in its success. Norman goes willingly on a bootless errand—and Lord John Russell would be of all men the most eager to add to his civic laurels the olive wreath of the great pacificator. That his appointment to the mission was at least as much a stroke of domestic as of foreign policy—an acknowledgment of his aptitude for mischief at home as well as of his prestige abroad—could hardly have been concealed even from his own self-love. He was, therefore, pledged by personal as well as public considerations to bring back with him a treaty of peace, among the signatures to which the name of Russell would shine forth, to the confusion of rivals and the additional glory of the country whose counsels it so frequently adorns.

Nevertheless, he has returned—as represented by a pictorial contemporary, as independent as clever in his satires—the dove without the olive branch. We might expect that he would at least be eager to palliate, by accounting for, the discredit of defeat. Even a Napoleon, stranded from "the sea of glory" in which he "swam full many a summer," would condescend to excuse his reverses. But the pride of the Emperor tethered to a rock, is nothing, it seems, to the pride of a Bedford in the sulks. It was only on the invitation of Mr Disraeli that he opened his mouth on the subject which all ears tingled to understand. And he spoke only the entries in his diary! The Conference opened on the 15th of March. The first and second points were settled by the 26th. The Russian plenipotentiaries were then asked to make a proposition on the third point, and asked, in return, time to communicate with their Government. The Conference resumed on the 17th of April,—found that the Russians had nothing to propose,—adjourned till the 19th for the preparation of propositions by the Allies,—adjourned again till the 21st for the Russian reply,—and getting a refusal, Lord John came away. A fig for his dates! we knew all that before,—and desired now to know what it was that the Allies proposed on the 19th, in what terms the Russians rejected that proposition, and why our representative did not repair with M. Drouyn de L'Huys to receive the counter proposition presented by Russia on the 23rd. Still more anxiously did we desire to know what was the bearing of Austria through these protracted colloquies, what her professions at Lord John's departure, and what the extent of her actual engagements to us. Until we know these things, we are ignorant whether to blame

Lord John Russell for the needless renewal of a most disastrous war, or to thank him for our deliverance from a temporising foe and a treacherous friend. To preserve, in the presence of so solemn an alternative, the tantalising taciturnity of official dignity—declining to reveal by speech what is promised to be revealed in print, and refusing, with an air of absurd importance, to specify the day on which a few sheets of printed paper can be brought out—is conduct not less insulting to the anxiety of the nation, than possibly injurious to its best interests.

There is an explanation of Lord John's abrupt departure from Vienna, which foreign journalists put forth with confidence, and which the English people should test by vigilant observation. The British Plenipotentiary broke off the negotiations, says the French press, because he is also the Minister of the British Colonies, and can no longer be absent from Whitehall. To which may be added another conjecture—he is the Whig heir apparent to the throne of the tottering Palmerston; and his heritage might be endangered by absence at the moment of defeat. What if the war that was begun to save the Coalition, should have been resumed to restore the Whigs?

#### THE NEEDED REFORM, A REVOLUTION.

DISCONTENT of the honest sort grows big beneath derision and denunciation, as the genuine icicle swells into the avalanche under the frozen shower that would crush a mimic glacier. If the discontent we last week described as swelling into a set demand for fundamental change, were at all beaten down by the storm which Mr. Layard has provoked by his Liverpool speech, we should be obliged to confess ourselves mistaken, and should be driven almost to despair of the future as well as of the present. Happily for the country that is never so great as in her moods of majestic wrath, and is only saved from piecemeal destruction by the periodical destruction of her guides—the very reverse is the effect produced. The public has beheld with astonishment and indignation the torrent of abuse directed upon a gentleman who, in daring to speak most salutary truths, has lapsed into accidental error. Mr. Peel's *nisi prius* defence of the Horse Guards system, so unsparingly condemned by his Admiralty colleague in a moment of panic—the affecting unanimity of political opponents in vindication of their common patrician honour—the ostentatious meekness of the censors of Mr. Layard's "latitude of invective"—the hysterical horror of pure Whigs at suggestions of jobbery—the lofty arrogance of Lord Palmerston's summing up (too lofty to be permitted off the Treasury Bench)—make up an exhibition not less edifying to the nation than unpleasant to the leading actor, the object of this reviling by all the other *corps dramatiques*. The edification is seen in the somewhat tardy defence of Mr. Layard by journalists frightened for the moment from his side,—in the announcement of public meetings to support his motion on the state of the country,—and may be looked for, in its more matured form, in the tone of the remarkable assemblage that is to take place in the City on Saturday next.

"Administrative Reform" is the subject of that meeting, and its conveners thirty-seven of the richest and most influential men of the City—Conservatives and Liberals in a nearly equal proportion. The circular to which their names are attached sets forth the "sorrow and apprehension" excited by the "danger and disgrace to which our national name and national position have been subjected by our inefficient and irresponsible system of administration"—the hopelessness of any "valid reform from within the circle of Government"—and the consequent necessity for "a very general, earnest, and largely-supported movement" for "Administrative Reform" upon the basis of thorough responsibility, promotion for merit, and business management of every department and office of the Government." The resolutions to be proposed at the meeting further declare:—

That the true remedy for the system of mis-administration which has caused so lamentable a sacrifice of labour, money, and human life is to be sought in the introduction of enlarged experience and practical ability into the service of the State.

That the exclusion from office of those who possess, in a high degree, the practical qualities necessary for the direction of affairs in a great commercial country is a reflection upon its intelligence and a betrayal of its interests.

That while we disclaim every desire of excluding the aristocratic classes from participating in the councils of the Crown, we feel it our duty to protest against the pretensions of any section of the community to monopolise the functions of administration.

These temperately-worded sentences may be taken to be the manifesto of a new party, destined to absorb, at least for a time, the existing parties. It aims to transfer the government from the hands of an hereditary aristocracy, hardly equal to its direction in the most tranquil times, to the hands of that perennial aristocracy, whose natural element is enterprise, labour, and struggle. In this it does well—does enough, perhaps, for the emergency in which it originates—if it possesses the means of doing what it proposes. But what are its means? or rather, is not the object necessarily unattainable but as the sequel to some

other attainment? It is complained that certain qualities are undepresented in the high offices of State. Will you make a law that this shall be no longer? Will you exclude and disqualify from the Cabinet and executive positions the services by act of Parliament? Will you even attempt to enforce responsibility for appointments by any addition to our statutes? All this is impossible in the very nature of things. It is not legal but moral changes that it is desired to accomplish—and moral changes can only be compassed by moral influences. In other words, to get the right men into the right place, you must commend the right men to those who have the power of selection. The House of Commons is, of course, the final cause of this or that appointment, however obscure or however dignified. Change the temper of that House, and you change the character of the appointments; but you can no more change the temper of the House without changing its constitution, than you change the colour of a man's complexion without changing the condition of his blood. It will be said, That is precisely what we intend; we mean to purify the blood, without reconstructing the framework of the Legislature. To which we would reply, Your means are as defective as your object is temporary. It is not sufficient to substitute, in a dozen or twenty cities and towns, a commercial for an aristocratic representative—to replace Lord John Russell by one of yourselves, for instance; the aristocratic element, hopelessly preponderant in the counties and in the small boroughs, will entrench itself behind a class suffrage and an open voting booth. Nor let it be supposed that these entrenchments will be carried—as at the time of the reform agitation—under the impulse of a patriotic inspiration. "Administrative reform" is not "a good cry." It is not a voice demanding the restoration of popular rights, or even the infliction of popular justice. It is an expression of policy, not of principle. It reverses the old sophism, "measures, not men," without presenting its counterpart truth. If broken up into pieces—if made to stand for the right of the soldier to unpurchased promotion, or for the abolition of parliamentary patronage—it might excite a degree of enthusiasm. If made personal and retrospective—a cry for the punishment of conspicuous offenders, or of the elevation of a popular favourite to high office—it might enkindle the closest boroughs into a momentary fervour. But as laid down in the circular and resolutions we have cited above—however undeniably essential, in the judgment of thinking men, to the very salvation of the country—it will assuredly prove "caviars to the million" and inadequate in operation. Except the aristocracy see in the demand for administrative reform, nothing but the offer of business men to do the labour of Government for them, without encroaching largely upon its privileges, they will undoubtedly refuse it—and concession will be won only by an agitation equivalent to revolution.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

The *Times* has given great prominence to an announcement that, on Saturday next, there will be a meeting at the London Tavern to found an "Administrative Reform Association." The resolutions to be moved are conspicuously placed: They demand a "thorough change in the administrative system," and the remedy for maladministration "in the introduction of enlarged experience and practical ability into the service of the State," and protest against "the pretensions of any section of the community to monopolise the functions of administration." No names are mentioned in connexion with this movement.

Mr. Layard has given notice that, on an early day, he will move the following resolutions:—

"That this House views with deep and increasing concern the actual state of the nation."

"That, while at all times the administration of public affairs should be entrusted to those best qualified to discharge the duties imposed upon them, it is the more necessary that it should be so at a moment of great national emergency."

"That the manner in which merit and efficiency have been sacrificed to party and family influences, and to a blind adherence to routine in the appointments to the great offices of State, and to posts in diplomacy, the army, and other branches of the public service, is opposed to the best interests of the State, has already given rise to grave misfortunes, threatens to bring discredit upon the national character, and to involve the country in serious disasters."

"That this House will give its best support to any Ministry which in the present emergency, shall propose to itself, as its main object, the efficiency of the public service in every branch, and the vigorous prosecution of the war as the only means of securing an honourable and lasting peace."

A correspondent at Derby says:—"Many in Derby rejoice, that, at length, a member of Parliament is found to bring the question of the state of the nation before the House of Commons. A meeting is to be held at Derby, on Thursday evening, called by the Mayor, in compliance with a requisition forwarded to him, to consider the same question. The friends of Progress and Reform must not be satisfied with the expression of public opinion made weeks ago at Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Leicester, Sheffield, and other towns; should commence a second series of meetings, that our Government of incapables may see that the people are resolved upon reform. Blow upon blow must be struck, if red-tapeism and nepotism are to be levelled in the dust."



## THE WAR.

## BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

OFFICIAL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

We subjoin a despatch from Lord Raglan to Lord Panmure published on Thursday last:—

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, April 14, 1855.

My Lord,—Since I wrote to your lordship, on the 10th inst., a steady and heavy fire upon the works of the enemy has been maintained from all the batteries of the Allies.

The fire of the British Artillery, chiefly directed against the Garden Batteries, the Barrack Battery, the Redan, the Malakoff Tower, and the Mamelon, has been most effective, and the enemy's works have suffered very considerably, although they have as usual made a good use of the night to repair damages, notwithstanding that the vertical fire has been continued throughout the twenty-four hours.

The practice both of the Naval Brigade and the artillery has been excellent.

The casualties have not been very numerous, but the loss has fallen heavily upon the sailors, and the Royal Navy has to deplore the death of Lieutenant Douglas, who had served with great ability and zeal from the commencement of the siege.

Lieutenants Urmston and D'Aeth, Royal Navy, and Steele, Royal Marine Artillery, all valuable officers, have been wounded.

The Royal Artillery have also to lament the death of Lieutenant Luce, who was an officer of much promise; and Lieutenants Sinclair and L'Estrange are among the wounded. The former has sustained several severe injuries, but I am happy to add that there is every hope of his recovery. They are both highly meritorious officers.

Captain Crofton, of the Royal Engineers, who had, in the course of the protracted operations before Sebastopol, rendered most essential service, has also received a wound, which will, I fear, detain him from duty for a very considerable time.

Our batteries and parapets continue to stand remarkably well, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather.

The enemy's fire has been comparatively slack, but the practice good; and, owing to their having ascertained the range of our batteries with great nicety, several guns have been disabled in both the right and left attacks.

Towards the Tchernaya nothing important has been observed; but small bodies of men, from 150 to 500, have been seen, with a heavy gun and some ordnance carriages, moving along the Inkermann heights towards Mackenzie's Farm-road, near which it had been placed in position.

Although the duties have been unusually severe and arduous, both by day and night, during the week, they have been carried out with the utmost cheerfulness and zeal, reflecting much credit both on officers and men.

The submarine telegraph had been safely brought to the Monastery from Cape Kelegra, and as soon as it is established at the former place the engineers will proceed to convey it from the latter to the immediate neighbourhood of Varna, where I hope it may be in a state to act in a week or ten days from this time.

The first division of the 10th Hussars arrived this day at Balaklava.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

The casualties up to the 19th had not been numerous. They were, according to the official returns—for the army, one officer and 21 men killed, four officers and 52 men wounded; and for the Naval Brigade, 21 killed and 73 wounded. The names of the officers killed were—Lieutenant E. Luce, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Twyford, of the London; Lieut. Douglas, of the Queen; wounded, Lieutenant Graves, of the Royal Engineers, slightly; Captain Crofton, severely; Lieutenant J. Sinclair, Royal Artillery, severely; Lieutenant L'Estrange, slightly; Captain Lord John Hay, of the Wasp, slightly; Lieutenant Urmston, of the Queen, slightly; Lieutenant Steele, R.M.A., slightly; Lieutenant D'Aeth of the Sidon, slightly.

We have official reports from Sebastopol, both French and Russian, to the 19th inst. The *Moniteur* states that the *Asmodée*, which left the Crimea on that day, brings word that on the night of the 18th the Russians made a sortie from Sebastopol, but were immediately driven back. The siege works were steadily pushed forward, and the besiegers grew stronger in their position.

Admiral Boscawen transmits a despatch of the 17th, in which he says: "In front of the Central Tower we have carried a series of ambuscades, and have established ourselves in these works, which are now comprised in our line. We have crowned a ravine in the same direction, which runs along the fortifications of the town, where the enemy formerly kept its reserves in safety. Before the Flagstaff Bastion we have sprung mines, at a distance of about fifty metres. This operation having perfectly succeeded, has given us a new parallel which has been successfully joined to the others. From the 12th to the 14th, notwithstanding the offensive returns of the Russians, we had only about 300 men *hors de combat*."

The commander of the frigate which brought the Admiral's despatch from Sebastopol states that in the camp the general state of affairs was considered very satisfactory.

Prince Gortschakoff writes on the 19th, that on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, the besiegers' fire was less sustained than on the preceding days. The Russian batteries, it is alleged, had responded with full success, especially by their cross fire before the 4th bastion, directed against the works which the allies had established at that place. The damages caused by the besiegers' fire during the day are repaired at night. "In the night between the 18th and 19th," says the Prince, "one of the Russian battalions achieved, with success and with insignificant loss, a sortie made with the view of destroying the more advanced of the enemy's works of approach. Altogether, the losses of

the garrison have been less considerable these last four days than at the commencement of the bombardment."

## DETAILED ACCOUNTS.

Details of the bombardment down to the 14th inst. have arrived by the ordinary mails. Although anticipated by the telegraph, the great operations they describe still have an interest. The following narrative of the bombardment from the correspondence of the journals, has been compiled. The night preceding the opening of the fire was extremely tempestuous. Rain fell in torrents, and a strong wind blew from the South and West. Towards morning the rain and wind increased, and the trenches and hill sides were reduced to mud. It is believed that the final order for the bombardment was given after a long consultation of Lord Raglan, General Canrobert, and General Bosquet, held on Saturday the 7th. But the determination of the chiefs was kept secret, and the coming strife was unknown to almost all up to late on Sunday. Before daybreak on the 9th, there were few signs of anything unusual in the trenches, and still fewer in the lines of the enemy. The signal to open was three guns on the extreme right. In an instant afterwards, "running up and down the line—from the little mounds and hillocks near Inkermann—from the broad commanding positions of Green Hill and Gordon's Batteries—from quiet picturesque ravines, where no one dreamt of guns lurking—high from the rear on steep and lofty ridges, and away down to the left where the French works stretch out—over low marsh lands to Kamiesch—from every point of our lines came a hundred streaks of flame and masses of smoke. After this tremendous volley, each gun worked as it could, and a regular file-fire of mortars and heavy guns commenced upon the place." The enemy were or seemed to be surprised. The wind drove the rain and smoke into their batteries. For some minutes not a gun replied; after that, the fire, beginning with the Mamelon, extended to all the batteries; but it was nearly six o'clock before they were in full play. A heavy fire was directed upon the Mamelon and Malakoff, from the mortar batteries, and the new French batteries towards Inkermann, and the right of Gordon's battery. With its left face Gordon's battery, assisted by a new 68-pounder battery, and some mortars, engaged the Redan. The right of Chapman's battery engaged the Garden battery; the right of Chapman's battery, aided by a battery of ship-guns, and one side of the French right attack, opened on the Barrack batteries. On the other side of the ravine separating the two armies, the French, close upon the Flagstaff batteries, and the new works in its front, engaged the whole line of the enemy from the Flagstaff to the Quarantine fort. The first day's fire seems to have inflicted great damage on the guns and works of the enemy, judging from the fact, reported in all the letters from the camp, that the firing gradually slackened during the day especially in the Mamelon, Malakoff, the Redan, and the Flagstaff, and that in the evening not more than thirty guns slowly returned our fire. Throughout the night our mortars threw shells, and the French rockets, into the works; but it would seem that the fire had not wholly hindered the enemy from repairing his damage. Next morning, when at dawn the cannonade recommenced, the Russians had recovered from their surprise, and fired heavily from their batteries; but again the Allies had the best of the encounter. By mid-day the French had silenced eight out of nine guns in the Flagstaff battery, and "shut up the batteries over Inkermann;" we had silenced half the guns in the Redan and Round Tower; and in conjunction with the French, we had left the Mamelon only one serviceable gun out of seven. But the Garden and Barrack batteries kept up a brisk fire all day.

Summing up the results of the week, on Friday evening the *Times* correspondent writes—"The whole of the parapets of the Redan and Round Tower are jagged and pitted with holes several feet deep, where the shot have sunk, the sharp angles of the embrasures are knocked away, and the abatis in front is considerably damaged here and there; but the real strength of the place is unimpaired; and as long as the Russians can find new guns, fresh supplies of ammunition, and men to fight the batteries, we are not one inch nearer to the town than we were in last October, so long as we rely alone on the fire of our artillery to make us masters of it."

This estimate, however, does not quite accord with the statements of the same and other correspondents in different portions of their letters. For instance, the *Times* correspondent describes the fire of the Flagstaff battery as "crushed" on the 12th; and on the 13th the *Herald* correspondent states that the Russians did not give more than one gun for four of the Allies. On the morning of the 10th, the Russians fired, for half an hour, so rapidly and extensively that "in spite of their utmost the Allies could only fire one gun to five from the enemy." The result of the fire up to the 13th, as described by the *Herald* correspondent, was that "on the whole the enemy's fire was not half that of the Allies." The aim of the Allies was to disable the enemy's guns, wherever practicable; but especially the batteries known as the Flagstaff, the Mamelon, Malakoff, and those near the Careening Bay. This as we have stated, they seemed to have accomplished to a great extent from the 9th to the 14th.

## EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

The eye of painter never rested on a more extraordinary effect, and his art alone could have rendered justice to the scene which shone out on us for a moment, as the sickly sun, flattened out, as it were, between bars of cloud and rain, seemed to have forced its way through the leaden sky to cast one straightened look on the conflict which raged below. The plateau beneath our standing-place was lighted up by incessant flashes of light, and long trails of white smoke streamed across it, spiriting up

in thick masses, tinged with fire, for a moment, till they were whirled away in broader volumes by the wind. In the deep glow of the parting gleam of sunset, the only image suggested to me calculated to convey the actual effect of the fire of the batteries to our friends at home, was a vision of the Potteries' district, as it is seen at night, all ferried with fire and pillars of smoke, out of the windows of an express train.

Our shell practice is not so good as it might be, all on account of bad fuses. If the fuse burns properly, the direction and flight of the shells are unerring, but a large proportion burst in the air. Some of our fuses were made in 1802 and subsequently. I have heard of some belonging to the last century, but they are not the least reliable, and some of very recent manufacture have turned out the worst of all.

General Bizot received a very severe and dangerous wound to-day [April 11]. He was struck by a rifle ball under the ear, and it tore right across his face, and lodged close to his eye in the temple at the opposite side. Some hopes are entertained that his life will be saved. [The Emperor has made him General of Division, but he has since died.]

The Sailors' Brigade have suffered very severely. Although they only work thirty-five guns in the various batteries, they have lost more men than all our siege train-working and covering parties put together, and up to half-past three o'clock [on the 13th] they had had seventy-three men killed and wounded, two officers killed, one wounded, and two or three continued. The sailors in No. 2 Battery, in Chapman's attack, silenced three of the best guns in the Redan yesterday, but the Russians replaced them during the day, and actually opened fire at five p.m. from the very embrasures which had been knocked to pieces. Poor Jack pays the penalty of his excessive courage in the loss which he sustains. The sailors will not keep under cover. When they fire a gun they crowd about the embrasures and get upon the parapets to watch the effect of the shot, and the result is that they are exposed to many more casualties than the artillerymen, who are kept under cover by their officers.

Yesterday, under the very heat of the fire, a Russian walked through one of the embrasures of the Round Tower, coolly descended the parapet, took a view of the profile of the work, and sauntered back again—a piece of bravado which very nearly cost him his life, as a round shot struck within a yard of him, and a shell burst near the embrasure as he re-entered it.

Two divisions of Turkish Infantry have just marched from Kamiesch, past the head-quarters camp, towards Balaklava. They mustered about 15,000 men, and finer young fellows than some of the soldiers in the crack regiments I never saw.

The new battery which I mentioned as being formed in the advanced trench, was completed and opened this morning. The tremendous volley with which it commenced quite took the Russians by surprise. At the first discharge, one of their guns was dismounted and another injured; and their artillerymen either ran away or concealed themselves, as they were not to be seen. Only one gun was fired in reply, so that for five or ten minutes our battery had nothing to do but to blaze away without fear of opposition. It was fully half an hour before they made anything like a vigorous defence.

"Ere now, probably," says the *Morning Herald* correspondent, writing on the 13th, "the following anticipations have been confirmed: Preparations are evidently making for a general assault. Our shells, on which we entirely rely for hindering the repair of the enemy's works during the night, are going fast, and will most likely be quite gone by to-morrow night. The tramway, to be sure, can bring up a day or two's supply, but it is wanted for other things; and besides it has been occupied all to-day in getting up three hundred tons of powder from Balaklava to the front. When our supply of shell is exhausted, we must storm; or quietly yield up the advantages our cannonade has given us, and sink back into the state in which we were after the attack of the 17th."

Writing before daybreak on the 14th, the correspondent of the *Times*, says: "Since 11.10 the light has been raging, and I have returned once more to my den in despair as to its cause. It appears that at first, about ten o'clock, drums were heard beating a charge, or alarm, all along the French lines at first; but whether they were Russian or French drums no one can say. The cheers were undoubtedly Russian. Sir John Campbell despatched Captain Hume, Aide-de-Camp, to head-quarters to learn the cause of the firing; but as nothing was known there respecting any attack to be made by the French, it is almost certain that this busy night has been the work of the Russians. There is now a profound silence—not a gun can be heard, and the horrid din of shot and shell screaming and whistling through the air, the bursts of cannon and bombs, the cheers and rolling volleys, have all died away, and the deadly lights have died out and left all the black waste in darkness. While the fight lasted, the quantities of shell thrown by both sides were prodigious. They might be seen six and eight at a time sailing the sky with their fiery curves, and then bursting with a bright red flash which lit up for an instant the smoke, and flashed through it like a beam from the setting sun through a murky cloud. The French threw 'bouquets,' two, three, and four shells from one mortar in flights at a time, and must have caused fearful havoc in the enemy's lines. It must have been the most sanguinary affair we have had since Inkermann."

In consequence of General Canrobert having called the trenches "the graves of the garrison of Sebastopol," in one of his despatches, he has acquired the nickname of the "gravedigger;" whilst the French soldiers call Lord Raglan, in consequence of the great



attention he pays to the state of the atmosphere, with more aptitude than respect, *l'atmosphère*, or the meteorologist.

The Russians have learned the necessity of economising the lives of their regular troops, and irregulars, Albanians, or as they are called "Greek banditti," are placed in the van of the infantry about the Malakoff position, performing the duty of tirailleurs. They evince a supreme disregard of life, and generally throw away their muskets after their first discharge or two, and then, drawing their yataghans, rush in and close with their antagonists. It is generally asserted that before these combats they are regularly primed with opium, which would account for their frantic yells and maniac deportment. It is further stated, that they are instigated to seek certain death by their priests, who assure them that the souls of all those who volunteer immediately assume a fresh human appearance, and that they are born again as counts and princes.

The railway brings up twenty-eight waggons full of shot, shell, and ammunition daily, more than half-way to the terminus.

An English lady on horseback, who rode up to Cathcart's Hill, attracted nearly as much attention, the other day, from the gentlemen as the cannonade.

We are making use of the Croats in various ways—some are employed cleaning the camp, others in carrying the wounded to the rear, and some with carrying shot at night to the trenches.

A rather curious circumstance happened yesterday—a shot came and struck the muzzle of a gun, which recoiled up into the air almost perpendicularly, and fell on the breach, damaging the gun. Immediately after, a second shot came and struck the muzzle, and split it up.

The shot which killed Lieutenant Twyford hopped in over the parapet from the angle of the Flagstaff Battery, which almost rakes the left over Chapman's Batteries, and struck him on the back as he was leaning against the traverse, making up his day's expense paper of ammunition.

Lord Raglan visits the front every day, and spends some time examining the effects of the fire, and Sir John McNeil, Colonel Tulloh, General Pennefather, and Sir George Brown are frequently visible among the spectators on the advanced mounds commanding a view of the siege operations.

The portion of the town opposite the French is a heap of ruins.

The wounded are now infinitely better taken care of than at the former bombardment. The ambulances remain in sheltered ravines behind the batteries, in which the wounded are conveyed to head-quarters, and there placed upon the railway trucks and sent down easily to Balaklava. The cases of amputation and severe wounds remain there in hospital; the others are immediately embarked on board ship.

#### TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH SEBASTOPOL.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Balaklava, Friday, was received at the War-office at half-past twelve o'clock on Thursday. The delay in the transmission of the message arises from the fact that the electric wires between Cape Kaliakra (where the wire dips into the Black Sea) and Varna, a distance of twenty miles, were not completed, nor was the wire carried into Balaklava from St. George's Monastery. When the telegraph is carried up to head-quarters, from whence one to the trenches is already laid down, the field-officer in command during the night will, at the same moment, announce a sortie to Lord Raglan and to the Prime Minister in Downing-street.

Messrs. Newall and Company received the following telegraphic message on Thursday morning:—

"VARNA, Wednesday, April 25.

"Telegraphic communication from Varna to Crimea complete.—All well."

So that the telegraph now unites the camp before Sebastopol and the War-office in Whitehall. Lord Panmure can speak to Lord Raglan, and, within a few hours, the Commander-in-Chief can communicate with the Minister of War. A telegraph from the metropolis of the empire to Balaklava, a railway from Balaklava to the camp; electric wires from Head-quarters to the trenches—almost instantaneous communication, instead of intervals of days—these are new elements in the conduct of the war. A thin wire, traversing our stormy channel, continuous through the vast States of France, Germany, and Turkey, diving beneath the broad Euxine, and climbing again the tall cliffs, 3,000 miles from home, is the most remarkable achievement of 1855.

The following reference to this most interesting subject occurs in the Crimean correspondence of the *Herald*:—

To Captain Spratt, of the Spitfire, belongs all the honour of the completion of this most arduous undertaking. The wire, to the length of 377 miles, was stowed away on board the *Argus*; the *Terrible* attended to give assistance; and Captain Spratt, in the *Spitfire*, commanded the whole affair. The vessels left Cape Kaliakra on the afternoon of the 10th, and, keeping over the bank which crosses the Black Sea, dropped the wire in seventy fathoms. They passed Sebastopol yesterday night, and brought the electric cable safe to land at St. George's Monastery early this morning, having paid out on the passage 301 miles of the telegraph without the slightest accident. This submarine telegraph is longer by upwards of 200 miles than any other in existence. The wire from Kaliakra to Varna, a distance of twenty miles, is not yet laid. It will also be submarine, and completed in the course of another week. Even now, messages from the allied head-quarters will reach Paris or London in four hours, and, when the wire is all laid, in something less than a second.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The new floating batteries are denounced by the *United States Gazette* as "enormous washing-tubs. There is no way for smoke to escape except at the portholes. The hatchways, which would have ad-

mitted a shell, would have let off the smoke; so, to avoid being killed by a destructive missile, the crew must all be suffocated!"

Messrs. Losh and Co., iron-manufacturers on the Tyne, are executing an order from the Ottoman Government for 35,000 bomb-shells, each weighing sixty-five pounds.

For some weeks past no British subjects have been allowed to quit Russia; and refractory English workmen have been threatened with an exile to distant regions.

The United States Government have sent a colonel of Engineers, a major of the Ordnance, and a captain of Cavalry, to the Crimea, to study war in earnest.

In a pamphlet published at Berlin, and pretending to semi-official origin, it is said that after the battle of the Alma, and the march of Prince Menschikoff to Baktchi Seral, the whole garrison of Sebastopol consisted of just four battalions and the body of seamen; at that time also none of the present outworks existed, with the exception of the wall of the town.

The Austrians are excessively unpopular in the Danubian Principalities. Stirbey, who was reinstated by the Austrians, has appointed a great number of *employés* who are notorious philo-Russians, and this has given great offence to the people.

"According to advices from Peru," says the *Courrier du Havre*, "the French and English fleets were uniting at Callao to enter into combinations for a fresh attack on Petropaulovski."

M. Soyer, we read, has enlightened the cooks at the Scutari hospitals in the mysteries of his craft most effectually. On the 9th instant, in the presence of an eager throng, he inaugurated the new kitchen arrangements in the Barrack Hospital. His next exploit was to be the organisation of the General Hospital; thence he would go the camp.

The Patriotic Fund, advertised on Saturday, amounts to above 1,020,000*l*.

The correspondent of the *Independence Belge* at Vienna speaks of the departure from that city of Lord John Russell and his *little court*, adding: "I say little court, for his lordship's suite was sufficiently numerous and brilliant to justify that name. He was accompanied by all his family, composed of Lady Russell and six children; and there were, besides, the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Hammond, Misses Lister, Elliott and Byng; his doctor, the tutor and the governesses of his children, and ten domestics, who occupied altogether thirty-two rooms in the Hotel Munsch, where it is known how to unite French elegance with English comfort. Add to these the frequent comings to and fro of *curriers*, and the numerous visits his lordship has received at all hours of the day from the flower of his countrymen, and you will believe me without difficulty when I tell you that the Hotel Munsch seemed to be transformed into a little English colony."

Before leaving Vienna, Lord John Russell paid a final visit to Prince Metternich.

Three months' provisions for the Sardinian expedition were lost in the *Craesus* on the 24th ult.

Prince Gortschakoff has renewed the tenancy of his hotel at Vienna for another six months.

The *Austrian Gazette* announces that a peasants' war has broken out in the Russian province of the Ukraine, and is fast extending.

Twelve English gun-boats had, on Friday, passed the Sound. The Duke of Wellington, flag-ship, had entered the harbour of Kiel.

An official notification appears in Friday's *Gazette*, that all the Russian ports in the Baltic, from lat. 55 deg. 54 min. N., long. 21 deg. 5 min. E., to the Filand Lighthouse in lat. 58 deg. 25 min. N., long. 21 deg. 50 min. E., are placed in strict blockade.

Prince Menschikoff, whose name has figured so often of late in certain obituaries, has just received at Perekop a letter from Alexander II., condoling with him in his personal affliction, adding munificently to his estate, and expressing the wishes of the Czar that he may soon be able again to aid the State with his great abilities and experience.

There was a rumour in the City, on Monday, that the Government had received despatches from Lord Raglan, on Friday and Saturday, in cipher characters, of which they have lost the key!

### Parliamentary Proceedings.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Burial-grounds (Scotland) Bill, in favour of, 1.

Education Bill, in favour of, 2.

Education (Scotland) Bill, against, 190.

— in favour of, 193.

— for alteration, 82.

Intoxicating Liquors, for prohibiting the sale during the Lord's-day, 44.

Intoxicating Liquors, for prohibiting the sale of, 1.

Marriage Law Amendment Bill, in favour of, 63.

— against, 40.

Marriage Law, for amendment of, 1.

Maynooth College Act, for repeal of, 393.

Newspaper Stamp Bill, in favour of, 2.

— for alteration, 8.

— against, 2.

Nuisances Removal Amendment Bill, against 3.

Polish Independence, in favour of, 2.

Sale of Beer Act, for repeal of, 44.

Schools (Scotland) Bill, in favour of, 203.

— for alteration, 2.

— against, 24.

Law of Settlement, for amendment of, 5.

Charity Estates Act, for amendment of, 1.

Decimal Coinage, in favour of, 17.

Friendly Societies Bill, in favour of, 2.

— for alteration, 2.

Metropolis Local Management Bill, against, 1.

— for alteration, 14.

Public Health Bill, against, 4.

Religious Opinion, against the support of, by public money, 1.

Military Reform, for, 2.

Billetting Soldiers, against, 2.

Burials Beyond the Metropolis Act, for amendment of, 1.

Distillation from Grain, for prohibiting, 3.

Public Houses (Scotland) Act, for extension to Ireland, 5.

Secretary for Scotland, in favour of, 1.

Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill, in favour of, 2.

— against, 3.

— for compensation, 10.

— for alteration, 2.

Border Marriages, for amendment of law, 1.

Customs Duties Bill, against, 2.

Passengers Act Amendment Bill, for alteration, 1.

Steam Service between Australia and England, in favour of, 1.

Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, against, 1.

Wages, for payment without stoppages, 1.

Dwelling Houses (Scotland) Bill.

Intestacy (Scotland) Bill, for alteration, 1.

Regium Donum, for withdrawal of, 1.

Stage Carriages, for repeal of duties on, 1.

The War, for inquiry, 1.

#### BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Church-rate Abolition (No. 2) Bill.

Parish Constables Bill.

Downing-street Public Offices Extension Bill.

Woolmer Forest Bill.

Personal Estates of Intestates Bill.

Grants of Land Bill.

Piers and Harbours (Scotland) Bill.

Militia Bill.

Cinque Ports Bill.

#### BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Loan Bill.

Income Tax Bill.

Customs Duties Bill.

Spirit Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Bill.

Dispatch of Business, Court of Chancery Bill.

Education (Scotland) Bill.

Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Bill.

Parliamentary Representation (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill.

#### BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Loan Bill.

Customs Duties Bill.

Friendly Societies Bill.

Income Tax Bill.

Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill.

#### BILL READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Affirmations (Scotland) Bill.

#### DEBATES.

##### THE MARRIAGE LAW.

Mr. HEYWOOD moved the second reading of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill on Wednesday morning; and the debate arising occupied the whole of the sitting.

Mr. WALPOLE moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. Premising that the proposed measure is abhorrent to the people of Scotland and Ireland, a large majority of the English people, and the great bulk of the clergy, he advanced the usual arguments against it on religious and social grounds. If you infer from the disputed verse in the 18th chapter of Leviticus that a man is only prohibited from marrying his wife's sister in his wife's lifetime, might you not draw another inference equally sound, that he might marry any other woman? The prohibitions in the 18th chapter place consanguinity and affinity upon the same footing; and if a man cannot marry his own sister, neither can he marry his wife's sister, for man and wife are declared to be one flesh. As to the social question, why should the law be altered because a comparatively few persons desire a change? He earnestly entreated the House to pause, and consider what an effect the allowance of these marriages would have upon domestic society, private virtue, and public morality.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL vigorously supported the bill with the arguments usual on that side. He gave a new turn to the verse in Leviticus, which, by its very terms, applied to a *living*, not to a deceased wife. With the exception of a small sect, the Hebrew people always held that these marriages were permitted. At the present time, there is not a single country in Europe, with the exception of England, in which the marriage with a deceased wife's sister is not legal when a dispensation has been obtained; and when Protestant Europe is divided in opinion as to the construction to be placed upon the Levitical law, what right has the Parliament of this country to impose their views upon those who conscientiously differ from them? The evils which it is said will result, in a social point of view, from a change in the law, are purely speculative and theoretical. Where these marriages are permitted, in Sweden, Denmark, Holland, the United States, the state of domestic morals is as high as in this country.

The debate continued pretty much on the same grounds as those laid down by the first two speakers. Mr. WIGRAM, Mr. NAPIER, Mr. SEYMOUR, Mr. WHITE-SIDE, followed up and enforced the arguments of Mr. WALPOLE in behalf of the existing law; while Mr. COLLIER, Mr. MONCKTON MILNER, and Mr. THOMAS CHAMBERS advocated the proposed alteration.

A little before six o'clock, on the motion of Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, the debate was adjourned till the 9th of May.

##### THE BUDGET.

The Loan Bill, the Customs-Duties Bill, and the Spirits (Scotland and Ireland) Bill, introduced on Monday, were read a second time on Thursday.

On the second reading of the Customs-Duties Bill, the debate on the Budget was renewed. Mr. BLACK-BURN and Mr. HANKEY, reverting to the remark of Mr. Wilson with respect to the Sugar Colonies, showed that it was unjust to them. The increase of duty will cause a loss of 160,000*l*. a year to the West India interest.

Mr. BARING thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made an unfortunate selection of articles for additional taxation. The fairest plan would have been to propose an increase of ten per cent on all the Customs duties alike. Mr. LAING so strongly objected to the bill that he was ready to divide the House against it; for it reversed the financial policy of the last ten years. The plan of increasing the percentage of the Customs-duties has been tried and has failed; indirect taxation falls the most heavily on the poorer classes; it would have been better to have raised the income-tax to eight or nine per cent, or to have raised the 16,000,000*l*. loan to 18,000,000*l*. rather than have augmented the indirect taxation. Mr. LABOUCHERE



defended the distribution of burdens as "fair and equitable," as between direct and indirect taxation. Mr. MALINS and Sir WILLIAM CLAY supported these views. Mr. POLLARD UNQUHART viewed with apprehension the beginning of a reversal of the policy of Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. GLADSTONE said, it was not Sir George Lewis but himself who had taken the first step in a retrograde course—he was the unfortunate person who, in proposing an additional duty upon sugar and upon malt, last session, took the first step to undo the great work of the last twelve or fourteen years. If it be necessary to add largely to taxation, we shall have again to face the question of protection; we may be obliged to levy protective duties to raise money; but if ever protection be restored, it will be by compulsion stronger than ourselves, and will come about the time when the last Protectionist in the country shall die. Direct taxation is "theoretical and visionary"; there can be no fairer tax than the house-tax, yet it is raised with more difficulty than any other. But while he felt the gravity of the steps then taken, he again expressed a hope that we should not attempt to escape the necessities of the war by falling back upon the miserable expedient of trusting exclusively to loans—to the funding system, which has been a curse to mankind.

Mr. ALCOCK, Mr. HASTEN, Mr. W. J. FOX, and Mr. EWART expressed opinions hostile to the increase of indirect taxation, and favourable to additional income-tax in preference.

On Friday the Loan Bill passed through committee.

On the order for going into committee upon the Customs' Duties Bill, Mr. JOHN M'GREGOR moved to defer the committee for six months, objecting to the increased duty upon sugar, tea, and coffee, and urging that the amount required might be obtained by terminable annuities and Exchequer-bills. Sir H. WILLOUGHBY inquired what had been the effect of increasing the duty on malt,—whether the expectations of Mr. Gladstone had been realised; and why a duty of 150,000*l.* should be levied on coffee at the moment when 190,000*l.* obtained from newspapers was taken off. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that the consumption of sugar and spirits had increased, notwithstanding the additional duty; but the produce of the duty on malt had been less than the estimate. With regard to the newspaper stamp, he had before stated that it was not a fiscal question, and it had not been put upon financial, but special grounds.

The motion was withdrawn, and the House went into committee upon the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to, after discussion, a motion by Mr. GREGOR, to make the additional duties on coffee and sugar war duties, being deferred until a future stage, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER undertaking to prepare a clause for that object.

On Monday, the Loan Fund Bill being brought up for consideration as amended in committee, Sir F. KELLY moved the omission of the clause providing that within a year after the conclusion of peace a sum of one million per annum should be devoted to the extinction of the new debt. The clause was defended by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, as enunciating the wholesome principle, that when debt was incurred, the obligation was at the same time recognised of paying it off. Mr. GLADSTONE considered that the provision was altogether mischievous. The clause was opposed by Mr. HENLEY, Mr. RICARDO, Mr. DISRAELI, and Mr. CARDWELL, and supported by Mr. LABOUCHÈRE, Mr. F. BARING, Mr. WILSON, Mr. GLYN, and Lord PALMERSTON. On a division there appeared—for the clause, 210; against, 111—99 majority.

The House having gone into committee on the Income Tax Bill, Mr. HILDYARD moved an amendment to the effect that the additional tax paid upon incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* per annum should be 1*d.* instead of 2*d.* in the pound. The amendment was supported by Colonel SIBTHORP; and after some conversation accepted by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and agreed to by the committee.

The other clauses of the bill were also adopted, and the House resumed.

#### TESTAMENTARY JURISDICTION.

The order for the second reading of the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill on Thursday led to a debate terminating in an adjournment. Mr. MALINS, presenting a petition against the bill from bankers and merchants of the city of London, moved that it be read a second time that day six months. He was supported by Sir FREDERICK THESIGER and Mr. WHITESIDE. The chief point of objection was the transfer of the jurisdiction to the Court of Chancery, instead of following the recommendation of the Commissioners and establishing a separate Court of Probate; and to the proposition for throwing open the business to attorneys which would give facilities for frauds.

On the other side, Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER and Mr. HEADLAM supported the bill; urging, that for the purpose of putting an end to a division of jurisdiction, it is necessary that the powers of the Ecclesiastical Courts should be transferred to the Court of Chancery; and that there would not be greater facilities to frauds under the proposed than under the present system. Mr. COLLIER supported the bill, as an improvement upon the existing system, because it abolished and did not attempt to reform the Ecclesiastical Courts. But he thought there should be no separate Court of Probate, and that County Courts should have jurisdiction where the property is under 300*l.* or 500*l.*

The debate was adjourned till Monday, on the motion of Mr. ROBERT PHILLIMORE.

#### CHURCH-RATES.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Bishop of ExETER, in laying upon the table of the House two petitions on the subject of Church-rates, observed that the petitioners were the advocates for peace upon this question provided that the real interests of the Church were

not sacrificed or the churches themselves injured. One of those petitions was signed by a number of the most respectable inhabitants of the city of Exeter, and he must say in that petition the question was excellently argued. In a very few days it was probable that steps would be taken in another place to bring the question of Church-rates to a settlement. The first Minister of the Crown was said to have expressed himself, upon the motion of Sir W. CLAY for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of Church-rates, in these terms:—

If the law were that a compulsory power existed, requiring every parish to levy a rate, then I assure that it would be the best mode of providing for the fabric of the church.

That was a most gratifying and encouraging declaration, and he sincerely thanked the noble lord for it, and doubted not that his colleagues were prepared to assist him in carrying it into effect. But the noble lord added something which was not so encouraging, but which in his (the Bishop of Exeter's) opinion did not affect the force of what he had previously said, for he believed the noble lord in that portion of his statement spoke under an entire misconception of the law. He stated that those honourable gentlemen who were opposed to the maintenance of Church-rates as part of the law of the land appeared to forget that, by a recent decision—no doubt alluding to the decision in the Braintree case—there was no power to enforce that law. He (the Bishop of Exeter) was prepared to prove that that decision left the law respecting Church-rates as it found it, and that it only stated that the particular mode adopted in that case of giving effect to the law was wrong. The Bishop then proceeded to quote various legal opinions with a view to show that Church-rates could be enforced, and also the opinion of Mr. S. Courtauld of Braintree.

Those who advocated an alteration of the law, urged as a reason, that such was the disposition of the people it was impossible to carry it into effect. In that House, the very sanctuary of justice, they ought not to be told that justice was not to be performed because it was unpopular in many quarters, but he denied that the number of cases in which the law had been resisted was very great. A right reverend friend, after careful investigation, found that 4 per cent. was the extent of the resistance. Then it was said, the number of cases did not show the amount of agitation. That might be very true; but if they attended to agitation, he believed they could not stop with the abolition of Church-rates. (Hear.) He did not scruple to say, that this agitation originated in conspiracy, and that the conspiracy was recorded unblushingly in the evidence of Mr. Courtauld, who said, "It had been previously determined as a very available mode of practically opposing a rate, that a Dissenter (and I was to have been the individual) should be the churchwarden." He did not recognise Mr. Courtauld as a Dissenter. Mr. Courtauld was something more than a Dissenter, being a Unitarian; and he protested against his calling himself a Dissenter. He put it to their lordships whether a number of persons combining for the purpose of preventing not merely a lawful act, but what it was the duty of the parties to do, was not a conspiracy;—whether, in law, it did not amount to a very grave misdemeanor, for which the parties, if prosecuted, would be visited with very heavy punishment? This conspiracy was carried on by premeditated wilful perjury and subornation of perjury. He said that, because Mr. Courtauld was elected churchwarden in order to prevent the performance of the proper duties of the office. The right reverend prelate proceeded to quote further from the evidence of Mr. Courtauld, and to comment upon it, with the view of showing his inconsistency. Mr. Courtauld added:—

I should, however, explain that I, individually, do not partake of what is called the conscientious objection which is taken by many of my brother Dissenters.

He again, in the name of the Dissenters, objected to Mr. Courtauld calling himself a Dissenter. (A laugh.) Mr. Courtauld also said that the question of the Church-rate struggle, taken *per se*, was gone comparatively into insignificance, but was interesting to Dissenters, as bearing upon the important question of the separation of Church and State. That separation was the avowed object of those who had raised the Church-rate agitation. He might be asked whether he was contented with the present state of things? He answered that he deplored it, because of the concessions which had been made to this agitation, and because it afforded no security that in a short time the Legislature would not be polluted by a proposition that went in fact to the separation of Church and State. He wished for a measure which would give security to the religious interests of the country, while it got rid of the acrimony which the present system tended to produce. He had no special love for Church-rates, but he agreed with the opinion expressed by the First Lord of the Treasury. With regard to the voluntary system, he admitted that in many populous parishes, particularly in great cities, the Church people might themselves do what was necessary for keeping the churches in repair, and the country ought to be grateful to them for so doing; but he must caution them that all such voluntary measures had a fearful tendency to rob the poor of their rights and privileges. The peers of England never would desert the poor of England, and, whatever measures they adopted, they must remember that the poor man had as good a right to a seat in church as the highest, the richest, and the proudest had to his rank, wealth, and station.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the right reverend prelate had, in a very entertaining way, laid before their lordships the doings of the aspiring house of Courtauld, but, as to whether this gentleman was a Dissenter, or, as the right reverend prelate seemed to insinuate, was not a Dissenter, and other matters connected with his family, their lordships had nothing to do; but on the former part of his address he (the Lord Chancellor) felt himself bound to make some observations, as it was more than insinuated that, not intentionally, but from ignorance, he had misled their lordships on the subject of Church-rates. He could

only say, that he did not think that he stated anything incorrectly on that occasion, and to this subject he had always given great attention, with a view of amending and of considering what was the present state of the law on the subject of Church-rates. His lordship then referred to the Braintree case, which he said had been deeply considered on the part of the judges, and they had looked at it most laboriously with a view of finding out an authority, if they could, empowering churchwardens to levy a rate; but they found no such authority, and declared what the law was, deciding against the rate. The fact was, that in the existing state of the law no one could make a rate for the repair of the Church. Under a very ancient statute there was a *tria necessitas* imposed upon the parish—that of keeping the roads, the bridges, and the church in repair; but it was absurd to suppose that in the 19th century the mode of enforcing that law—if it were a law—would ever be tolerated. If a rate were lawfully made, no doubt there existed plenty of means of enforcing the payment, but the difficulty was to get the rate properly made. The subject was one which had engaged the attention of the present and previous Governments for many years. The desideratum was to find a mode of keeping churches in repair which should not occasion that irritation of feeling which was often felt, and he thought, not unnaturally felt, by Dissenters at being called upon to maintain a church to which they did not belong. He agreed with the right reverend prelate, that it was a mockery to talk of objecting to Church-rates from "conscientious scruples;" that was out of the question; and the real fact was that persons objected to pay Church-rates because they did not like the expense of supporting their own places of worship and others also. Any person who would propose a plan which should offer a reasonable security for keeping the churches in repair without irritating the feelings of those who differed from the Church would confer a great boon upon the community and would deserve well of the country. (Hear, hear.) An honourable gentleman, in the other House of Parliament (Sir W. CLAY), had obtained leave to bring in a bill which purported to effect that object, and the Government had not thought it their duty to interpose to prevent the passing of that measure.

The Bishop of LONDON entirely concurred with the right reverend prelate who had introduced this subject, that the abolition of Church-rates would inflict the severest injury upon the Church, and through the Church, upon the cause of religion in this country. He trusted, therefore, that their lordships would never agree to the bill which was likely to come up from the House of Commons.

LORD CAMPBELL thought that the House and the public were very much indebted to the right reverend prelate who had initiated the present discussion. A bill, as their lordships knew, was pending in the House of Commons, which would probably be shortly laid before their lordships, for the total abolition of Church-rates, without providing any substitute. To that bill he never would give his assent, for he believed it was absolutely necessary to maintain the Establishment and to provide for the efficient performance of religious worship. He confessed that the proposal for the total abolition of Church-rates deeply shocked him, and he was surprised that it had met with support from some quarters in which he thought a strong opposition would have been manifested, for he looked upon such a measure as neither more nor less than one of spoliation.

The Bishop of EXETER made a few observations in explanation, and the subject then dropped.

#### THE BLOCKADE OF RUSSIAN PORTS.

The Earl of ALBERMARLE then brought forward his motion as to the conduct of the war, and showed in an elaborate speech the stimulus which had been given to Russian trade by the false policy pursued last year, when all the staple articles of Russian commerce were allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom, provided they were shipped from a Prussian port. The noble lord concluded by moving for certain returns connected with the subject.

LORD STANLEY of Alderley had no objection to produce the returns, but denied that the blockade of last year had been ineffectual. So far was this from the fact that, on a moderate calculation, half the foreign trade of Russia had been destroyed by the naval operations of the Allies.

After some further discussion, the returns were agreed to.

#### MR. LAYARD AND PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, on the motion that the House at its rising do adjourn until Monday, a discussion of considerable length and of much interest arose out of some strong animadversions, accompanied by explanations of the facts, by Mr. EWART, Mr. H. BARING, and General PEARL, upon certain charges connected with promotion in the army, made by Mr. Layard against the military authorities. Lord Hardinge in particular, in his recent speech at Liverpool, and in a letter published in the *Times*.

Mr. WILLIAM EWART was the first speaker. He called the attention of Mr. Peel to the fact that Mr. Layard had stated that Major Ewart of the Ninety-third was the only officer on the staff in the Crimea who had obtained a first-class certificate at Sandhurst, adding that "he did not know whether he owed his promotion to any Parliamentary influence." The answer to this, supplied by Mr. Peel and Mr. C. Hardinge, was, that Major Ewart did not obtain a first but a third-class certificate at Sandhurst; that there were five officers on the staff who obtained first-class certificates at Sandhurst; and that Major Ewart owed his promotion on the staff, for the short time he held it, directly to Lord Raglan.

Mr. HENRY BARING drew attention to the fact that Mr. Layard, in a letter to the *Times*, had given a list of officers in the Guards promoted with and without



purchase, and had described the services of some, but had placed the word "staff" only opposite the names of Lord Burghersh and Colonel Hardinge. Now, these officers had seen more service than those whose names appeared before them—Lord Burghersh in the campaign of the Punjab and at the Alma; Colonel Hardinge in the campaign of the Sutlej, at Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann; did Mr. Layard omit to mention them from ignorance, or because one was the son of an ambassador and the other of the Commander-in-Chief?

General PEEL came next. He entered fully into the details of the promotion of Colonel Wilson and Colonel Hardinge; and clearly showed that the rule of the service had been strictly followed in the transactions which took place. He also read a correspondence between Lord Hardinge and Mr. Layard, in which the former calls upon Mr. Layard to "retract the unfounded charge" made in his speech; and Mr. Layard declares he has "nothing to retract from the statement made at Liverpool."

Mr. PEEL, in making similar explanations, pointed out that Mr. Layard had been misled in his statement respecting Major Ewart by taking only a "Supplementary Return," which supplied the omission of Major Ewart's name.

Mr. LAYARD, in his explanation, said he intended to make "no reflection" on Major Ewart. The Government are to blame for the error into which he fell; the words "Supplementary Return" are on the back, but not on the sheet. [Here Mr. Peel corrected him, by showing that the words were on the sheet.] "Well, I did not notice it; I frankly admit I fell into error from not having seen the first return." But Government, which "cooks" returns, is to blame.

With regard to the subject referred to, what are the facts of the case? In the first place, it involves matter of a painful nature, and with regard to which few persons in this House dare to speak the truth. ("Oh, oh!" and derisive cheers.) There are very few officers who, when these questions are mooted, dare to speak the truth. ("Oh, oh!" and ironical laughter.) If honourable members had seen the letters which I have received within the last few days, even in the last few hours—(cries of "Read them!")—No, I shall not read them—"Name, name!"—nor shall I give the names of the officers who wrote them. ("Oh, oh!" and laughter.) To do so would be the ruin of those officers. ("Oh, oh!") I stand here prepared to take upon myself the responsibility of what has occurred, and I shrink not from incurring it. I have no knowledge of the various rules which guide promotion in the army—(ironical cheering)—but I see matters of fact, and form my opinion upon them.

Mr. Layard explained that he did not intend to cast any reflection on Colonel Hardinge or Lord Burghersh by using the word "staff" to describe their services. "There is not a more meritorious officer in the army" than Colonel Hardinge. He further justified himself by instancing new cases of improper promotion without purchase.

Mr. BYNG stated that Lord Strathford held himself responsible for the promotions so much canvassed. Colonel LINDSAY and Colonel NORTH furnished more information, and strongly condemned the conduct of Mr. Layard. Colonel KNOX, called to "order" for applying to Mr. Layard the word "impudence," said he "could not find words strong enough" to characterise his conduct.

Lord PALMERSTON expressed his regret that Mr. Layard should have placed himself in such a position; applied to his "charges" the epithets "false and calumnious;" and the Speaker, being appealed to by Mr. Otway, declined to call upon the Premier to retract them. After the "utter disproof" of those charges, said Lord Palmerston, it might have been expected that due respect for himself would have led Mr. Layard to acknowledge that he had been misled. Lord Palmerston delivered an animated panegyric on Lord Hardinge, as a true soldier, who had won every step of his advancement by hard service.

#### EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

On the order for the second reading of the Education (Scotland) Bill, after the presentation of a vast number of petitions for and against the bill,

Mr. BLACKBURN, in moving to defer the second reading for six months, explained the principle upon which the parochial schools were established—namely, that they should be church schools, where a religious education should be given in connexion with the Church of Scotland. It was admitted that these schools, though not perfect, had worked remarkably well; but the principle upon which they were established was to be entirely overthrown by this bill, which severed the connexion between them and the Church of Scotland. He objected to the schools being placed under a Government board; he objected still more to the constitution of the board, and to the unlimited nature of its power. He examined the reasons assigned for the change, characterising them as vague, and urged the House not to substitute for a system which had worked so well one totally untried.

Mr. DUNLOP supported the bill, which, he contended, was shown to be in unison with the opinions and wishes of the people of Scotland. Its principle was that of a national and not of a denominational education, and the advantage of having schools where all could meet had been overlooked by Mr. Blackburn, who desired to retain for the Church of Scotland that exclusive control over the schools which was, he admitted, beneficially exercised when the people were undivided by religious differences.

Mr. BAILLIE stated various objections to the bill, which, he said, practically established a secular system of education.

Mr. BAXTER, in advocating the bill, denied that this was, as Mr. Baillie alleged, a Free Church measure. The argument that the parochial system worked well under certain circumstances had no force whatever when the circumstances were entirely changed.

The whole question was narrowed to one—that of religious liberty. The bill was, in his opinion, a fair and reasonable compromise, and he gave his hearty support to its principle.

Mr. JOHNSTONE said the ground of his hostility to the bill was that it took away the present security for religious teaching in the schools of Scotland, and substituted, in all its complicated machinery, no real religious security in its place.

Lord DUNCAN said the bill had been introduced by the Lord Advocate for the general, not the partial education of the people of Scotland, which had long had peculiar advantages on the subject of education; but its backward state there was attested by official inquiries, and the Established Church, which now comprehended only one-third of the population, were not justly entitled to have in its hands the whole system of education.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, in consequence of allusions made to his scheme of education, and of appeals addressed to him to support this bill, wished to point out that in many important particulars it was in direct opposition to his bill. He proposed to retain all existing schools and agencies for education, whereas one of the leading features of this bill was to destroy existing schools. In respect to securities for religious teaching, and in other respects, there were broad differences between the two measures. He had naturally inquired whether the present system had failed; but he found, on the contrary, that it had worked extremely well, and had inspired the people of England with feelings of humiliation. There were parts of the bill which he thought would very much conduce to the improvement of the existing system. He believed that some measure was imperatively necessary for the extension of education in the populous parts of Scotland; and if the Lord Advocate would introduce a bill for that end, or founded upon the same principle as his (Sir John's) bill, he would support it.

The LORD ADVOCATE replied to objections offered to the bill, which, he repeated, had three objects—to reform the parochial schools, to ascertain the educational wants of the people, and to supply them. He denied that it was intended to destroy the parochial schools; on the contrary, the smallest possible measure of reform was applied to them. But how was it possible to maintain these schools in their present state in districts where nineteen-twentieths of the population belonged to the Free Church? It had been said that these schools had done much for Scotland; but they had done it in spite of their defects; the result showed what a national system of education would effect if the State set itself to discharge its duty, and he asked the House to proceed on the same principle, to reform these schools and extend the system to the towns. He explained and defended the changes proposed by the bill, the passing of which, he thought, would be the best thing that could happen for the Established Church of Scotland.

Mr. WALPOLE observed that the speech of the Lord Advocate was founded upon one or two fallacies. He said that those who resisted this measure were enemies to the improvement of education; whereas it was one thing to oppose a measure because it went too far, and another to oppose all reform in the abstract. Mr. Walpole contended that the existing system of education, which had completely succeeded, ought not to be subverted, but should be improved and extended, and that this bill removed those guarantees for religious teaching in the schools which constituted the value of that system. He urged the Lord Advocate to divide the bill into two parts, or to retain those objects only in respect to which there was a general agreement.

Mr. HADFIELD pointed out that the bill operated to the exclusion of a fifth of the people of Scotland—he meant the Roman Catholics.

The LORD ADVOCATE: There is no exclusion of any form whatever.

Mr. HADFIELD: He saw no provision for the Roman Catholics, and they were virtually excluded. The bill would, in fact, do an injury to the cause of education in Scotland, the people of which, if left to themselves, would educate themselves better than by any mode of doing it proposed by this bill.

For the second reading ..... 210

Against it ..... 171

Majority ..... — 39

Mr. C. BRUCE gave notice that he would move an instruction to the committee to divide the bill into two bills, according to Mr. Walpole's suggestion.

The committee was then fixed for the 10th May.

THE WAR—SARDINIAN TROOPS—GUARDS, ETC.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH asked whether any convention existed with Sardinia as to the supply of food for her contingent. Lord PANMURE replied that there was an understanding with the Sardinian Government that after the first month the British Commissariat should be charged to supply rations for the Sardinian troops. Commissary-General Filder had at first expressed alarm on this point, but subsequent inquiries had proved that the resources of Turkey were amply sufficient to provide food for any number of troops that might be sent thither.

The Marquis of SALISBURY having called the attention of Lord Panmure to the want of management which had been shown in the War Department in the case of the Guards recently dispatched to the Crimea in the steam-ship Alma, Lord PANMURE excused the mistakes that had been made, and with respect to the complaint that the Guards had been sent out armed with the old musket, said that he could not believe such a statement to be true. Lord WYNFORD assured the noble lord that the statement was true. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE said he was afraid it was too true that the Guards had been sent out armed

with the old musket. A large portion of their clothing and shoes had been left behind, and there could be no doubt that some great mismanagement had occurred in the embarkation of those troops. Lord PANMURE then said that it was very desirable that such cases should be made public, as otherwise the heads of departments would not be made aware of the real facts. He had taken steps to express his opinion on the subject to those who were in fault.

#### THE SIEGE AND THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, in replying to a question put by Mr. Warner, Sir C. WOOD said:—

I beg to say that the telegraph is, I believe, complete, except across the Danube. I stated to the House, a few evenings ago, that the telegraph had been laid across from the Crimea to the Turkish coast. I believe now that it is complete from the Turkish coast to Rustchuk, and on the other side from Giurgevo to Bucharest. I do not know, however, whether it has yet been laid across the Danube. The last despatch received from the seat of war was received to-day, from Lord Raglan, and is dated yesterday. There was no news whatever of any kind as to the raising of the siege of Sebastopol, in which, indeed, I do not believe. (Hear, hear.) There is no communication whatever upon that subject further than a statement of the temporary discontinuance of the fire upon Sebastopol. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GROGAN asked if it was the intention of the Government to communicate to the House any news which might be received upon a subject in which the public were so deeply interested?

Sir C. WOOD replied—

Anything will be communicated which is of sufficient interest to render it desirable. (An ironical cheer.) I was about to say that when a telegraphic despatch mentioned anything of sufficient interest to render it necessary, desirable, or interesting to communicate it to the House, I have not the slightest doubt my noble friend at the head of the Government would do so. (A laugh.) After the contemptuous cheer of the honourable gentleman opposite, I have no objection to state the whole purport of the despatch received to-day. Lord Raglan acknowledges the receipt of a despatch from Lord Panmure, and asks when the Sardinian contingent is to be sent. (Laughter.)

Lord PALMERSTON, referring to an answer he had given on a preceding evening, stated that counter-proposals had been made by the Russian plenipotentiaries at Vienna, which were not, however, deemed satisfactory, either by the British, the French, the Austrian, or the Turkish plenipotentiaries.

Lord J. RUSSELL, whose entrance had excited much interest and some cheering, rose to state the results of the Vienna conferences. Briefly describing the purport of every day's meeting of the several plenipotentiaries, the noble lord informed the House that after the arrangement of various preliminaries, including an agreement upon the first two of the four points that formed the subject of the negotiations, the Russian ambassadors on the 19th of April had asked two days' interval, in order to communicate with St. Petersburg respecting the third point. This delay had been accorded; but when the next meeting was held, on the 21st, the plenipotentiaries were informed that the terms demanded by the Allied Powers were finally rejected by the Russian Emperor. The envoys of the Czar afterwards intimated their readiness to offer counter-proposals, on which a meeting was subsequently held, with the result, on the part of the representatives of the Allied Powers, of pronouncing the Russian proposals utterly unacceptable. Remarking that the Austrian Minister, even at the last moment, had expressed a hope that all means and hopes of pacification were not exhausted, Lord John Russell said that on his own part he had resolved to lose no time in returning to England, in order to lay the result of the negotiations before the Government. The French Minister, M. Drouyn de L'Huys, had remained a little longer in Vienna, but had since also taken his departure; and, it was believed, had that day arrived in Paris.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked that no time was yet fixed for the production of the despatches and papers relating to the conferences; and inquired whether in the meantime the Government would set forth, in some authentic shape, the precise tenor of the Four Points on which the negotiations turned. The House, he observed, had no official information on that subject.

Lord PALMERSTON would only promise that the terms of the Four Points would be duly explained in the document containing the protocols of the negotiations. No very long period, he believed, would elapse before the return was presented to Parliament, but he declined to pledge himself as to the exact extent or nature of the despatches which it would contain.

#### NEWSPAPER STAMP BILL.

On Monday, the Commons went into committee on the Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after remarking on the objections that had been urged against the registration clauses, consented to withdraw them; leaving the question, which he observed involved the perplexing problem, What is a newspaper? exactly where it stood at present.

An additional clause was adopted, limiting to fifteen days after the date of publication the period during which periodicals were to enjoy the postal privileges assigned to them by the bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER afterwards proposed a series of clauses conferring a copyright of twenty-four hours duration in the literary matter and news printed in newspapers upon the original publishers. Infringement of this copyright was to render the pirates liable to penalties, which might be recovered upon summary conviction by two magistrates, with power of appeal to quarter sessions. Mr. WHITEHEAD opposed the clause, commenting upon the injury it would inflict on the provincial, and



especially upon the Irish papers. The clause was supported by Mr. PHINN, and opposed by Mr. PHILLIMORE. Mr. M. GIBSON also opposed the clause. He did not believe that piracy in articles of news existed, or was likely to exist, sufficiently to call for a special remedy. It was almost impossible to define the rights which the clause would create, or to establish a property in mere intelligence. The attempt to establish such a copyright would, he contended, produce great confusion, and inflict serious injury on the country press. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in a legal argument, supported the clause. Lord STANLEY opposed it, apprehending that it would either work mischievously, or not work at all. Mr. FOX argued that the clause would lead to the result that all persons who used and reprinted intelligence which had cost large sums to procure must bear a share in the expense. Mr. RICARDO, as chairman of the Electric Telegraph Company, described the nature of their operations in transmitting intelligence, and expatiated on the public injury that would follow any interruption of the process.

Mr. BRIGHT then proceeded to ridicule the fears that had been expressed of piracy, and condemned the provisions that were proposed by way of restraint on the re-publication of intelligence. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after briefly replying to some of the observations that had been made in the course of the debate, expressed his intention to withdraw the clauses under discussion. Mr. DISRAELI, at considerable length, recapitulated his objections to the clauses, which were then put, and negatived without a division.

Mr. M. MILNES moved a clause by which the superficies of printed matter to be carried by the post under a penny stamp would be extended to a limit of 3,500 square inches, being enough to include the dimensions of the largest paper now published. This amendment underwent a prolonged discussion, but was negatived, on division, by 260 votes to 86—174.

The bill was then passed through committee.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Major REED, on the motion for the ballot, is to move as an amendment that the proposed bill be a permissive bill, granting the use of the ballot to constituencies where a majority petitioned for it, and again reserving to them the privilege of returning to the present mode of open voting in the event of their not being satisfied with the ballot system.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Royal assent was given to the Convention with Sardinia Bill, the Purchasers' Protection against Judgments Bill, the Lunacy Regulation Act Amendment Bill, and seven others.

In answer to questions put by Mr. LAYARD and Mr. ROXBURGH, on Thursday, it was stated by Lord PALMERSTON and Sir C. WOOD that there is now a telegraphic communication, with only a small break, between this country and Balaklava; and it is intended that the Commander of the Forces shall be urged to let us have some information day by day of what is passing at the seat of war.

On Friday, in reply to a question put by the Earl of SHAFFESBURY in respect to the recent cases of "practical joking" in the army, Lord HARDINGE admitted that the system had become very prevalent, in spite of his having taken very strong measures to put it down; and he feared he should be obliged to recommend Her Majesty to deal by her Royal prerogative with future offenders in a much more speedy and summary manner. (Loud cheers.)

In reply to Mr. MILES, Sir J. PAKINGTON said he had reconsidered the reasons which had induced him to propose a union rather than a parochial rating, and he was of opinion that he could accomplish the object he had in view without adopting an arrangement which, in the case of parishes already efficiently provided with schools, involved the hardship of calling upon them to pay a further charge to make up the educational deficiencies of other places. On this ground it was his intention to propose that the rating should be on parishes, and not on unions. He should proceed with his bill on Wednesday.

Lord J. Russell was on Monday introduced by Mr. MASTERMAN, his colleague, and Sir G. Grey, to take the oaths and his seat, upon his re-election for the City of London. His lordship was cheered on coming in, and seemed to be in good health.

Lord ENNINGTON has given notice that he shall tomorrow call attention to the sanitary state of the metropolis, and the necessity of adopting some preventive measures, before the hot weather came to increase the danger of disease.

#### Court, Personal, and Official News.

Since the departure of the Imperial visitors, the Queen and Court have been comparatively quiet at Buckingham Palace. The Princess of Hohenzollern-Lauenbourg has arrived on a visit. The Prince of Leiningen left on Saturday. Wednesday was the seventy-ninth birthday of the Duchess of Gloucester; and the Queen, Prince Albert, the young princes and princesses, and Her Majesty's guests, offered the congratulations and attentions usual on such an occasion. On Thursday, Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours. On Saturday, the Queen went to the Italian Opera.

It has been officially announced that the Queen will hold drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace, on the 2nd and 19th May; the latter in celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, when the knights of the several orders are to wear their collars. On the 9th, there is to be a State ball.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign-office, Downing-street, on Saturday afternoon. Lord Pan-

mure was present. The Council sat four hours. A Council was also held on Monday, which was attended by Lord John Russell. The Ministers sat three hours.

Lord John Russell arrived at Dover on Sunday, and proceeded by special train to town next morning.

The Gazette of Friday contains the City address to the French Emperor, together with his Majesty's reply. The Mayor of Manchester and the heads of the commercial bodies have received replies to the addresses with which they last week greeted the Emperor of the French.

The *Alloa Advertiser* reports that the Lords of the Treasury have granted to Dr. Dick, author of many well-known works, the munificent pension of ten pounds.

The *Daily News* says—"We regret to learn the eyesight of Lord Charles Wellesley is considered irretrievably lost. His lordship is brother and heir presumptive of the Duke of Wellington."

The Manchester and Salford committee on local education has been formally dissolved. This was the committee for promoting the plan of the Rev. Canon Richson.

Earl Granville, though getting better, is still suffering, and is quite unable to leave his house.

The absence of Sir James Graham from the House of Commons has been occasioned by a severe attack of gout, through which he has been confined to his room for a fortnight.

It is said that August 15 (the Saint Napoleon) is the day fixed for Queen Victoria's visit to Paris.

A meeting convened by the National-Party Finsbury Committee (one of whose objects is "the defence and development of local self-government") was held on Friday evening, at the Belvedere, Pentonville. Mr. Shaen, chairman of the committee, presided. Resolutions, approving of the formation of the committee, and urging amendments in Sir B. Hall's Metropolitan Local Management Bill, were spoken to by Messrs. Washington Wilks, J. Fuller, C. H. Eli, D. McDonnell, A. Marshall, R. Moore, and J. Pigott; and carried unanimously.

#### Miscellaneous News.

There is a decrease of fifty-two in the number of applications for licences under the Public-house Act in the city of Edinburgh, this year as compared with last.

On Monday the British Museum was closed to the public for the annual spring vacation, and will not be re-opened until the 7th May, when the hours of admission will be extended every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, during the months of May, June, July, and August, from ten till six.

James Blyth, John Lodge, and Lawrence Evans, who, it will be remembered, were last week charged at the Mansion House with distributing bills "calculated to excite to a breach of the peace," when the French Emperor visited the city, were discharged on Friday, upon entering into their own recognizances to keep the peace.

On Friday, the whole of the collection, vases, wild beast cages, and other effects, part of the once celebrated Wombwell's Menagerie, and lately known as George Wombwell's Show, was sold by auction, at the Nova Scotia Gardens, Hackney, where last exhibited. The vases, five in number, nearly new and in good order, and the stage van, fetched from 7*l.* to 10*l.* each—not the original cost of the springs. The beasts, with the tilts, paintings, harness, and usual paraphernalia, did not realise 200*l.* The beasts, which were in very fine condition, scarcely found bidders.

The magistrates of Tunbridge have committed a man, named William Froyne, on a charge of placing an obstruction on the South-Eastern Railway, with a view of stopping the Royal train on its return to town on Saturday the 21st, with Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge. The prisoner was seen to place on that line, about two hundred yards from the bridge, near the station, several pieces of timber and bricks on the up rails. On being taken into custody he admitted he had done it to stop the Royal train, but he did not want to do them any harm, as he was closely related to royalty himself.

The annual meeting of the Governors of the Orphan Working School took place on Friday last, at the London Tavern, when the president, John R. Mills, Esq., took the chair, supported by many influential friends of the charity. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read by the secretary, and the auditor's cash statement presented, the report was submitted and ordered for circulation among the absent subscribers. The report is a cheerful and cheering document. It tells of the good health, good conduct, and good mental progress of the children, of whom there are about 270. The accounts, which are open to all subscribers, show that last year the managers expended 6,775*l.*, being 711*l.* more than the income. The society is well supported by people accustomed to keep an eye on the charities they aid, but subscribers are still needed to replace those removed by death or other causes. The report having been disposed of, and the several officers and committee chosen, the election of twenty-five orphans took place, for particulars of which see advertisement.

Luigi Buranelli, the murderer of Mr. Lambert, was executed in front of Newgate, early on Monday morning. In reply to questions put by the Sheriffs, he expressed his extreme remorse for the crime he had committed, admitting the justice of the sentence; saying he believed that he should be pardoned in heaven. His spiritual adviser was Father Gavazzi, who attended him to the scaffold. The sufferings of

the culprit were fearful in the extreme. After the drop fell, he became fearfully convulsed, and from the incessant and almost audible breathing and heaving of the chest for several minutes, the impression became general that Calcraft had failed to adjust the noose properly, and the indignation of the mob became furious. Cries of "Shame! it is murder," groans and hisses were heard, and still the wretched man struggled on, his chest rising and falling the whole time. In this horrible state did he hang suspended for five minutes before death put an end to his fearful sufferings. The indignation of the mob continued for some time. At nine o'clock Calcraft ascended the scaffold to cut down the body, when he was received with a perfect storm of indignation, and groaning and hissing, until he disappeared from the scaffold, having cut down the body. On examination of the neck by the surgeon, he said the rope had been properly adjusted, but the severe struggles might be accounted for by the extreme lightness of the body.

#### Cleanings.

The art contributions in aid of the Patriotic Fund have realised about 2,600*l.* in a few weeks.

The visitors to the Crystal Palace for the six days, ending Friday April 27th, were 24,571.

Mr. Watts has produced an admirable description of paper from wood shavings and bran, and has obtained a patent for it.

The increase of deaths per 1,000 soldiers above Great Britain is 5 in Gibraltar, 33 in Madras, 42 in Bengal, and 98 in the West Indies.

There is a family living in this town, consisting of a father and five sons, whose united lengths exceed 36*l.* feet!—*Lancaster Guardian*.

M. Meyerbeer, the composer, has been decorated with the cross of commander of the Order of Saxo-Coburg Gotha.

The entire amount of damage done at the Crystal Palace on the late occasion of the Emperor's visit, did not amount to 5*l.*

Messrs. Parker and Son have just published "An Inquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History," by the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis.

A candidate for the office of county clerk in Texas offered to register marriages for nothing. His opponent, undismayed, promised to do the same, and throw a cradle in.

Among the strangers attracted to Genoa at the present moment, by the embarkation of troops, are General Pepe and Father Lacordaire. Rossini was daily expected.

The increased sum realised last year from malt should, according to Mr. Gladstone's calculation, have amounted to about 2,200,000*l.*, but the actual increase has been only 800,000*l.*

W. M. Thackeray, Esq., gave his lecture, recently delivered in London, on "Charity and Humour," at Birmingham, on Tuesday week. Dea's large room was crowded with a much-gratified audience.

Mr. Huxley has been giving a lecture at the London Royal Institution, "On the progressive development of life in time," in which he combated the opinions put forth by the author of the "Vestiges of Creation."

The following note was lately received by a musician from a farmer in the country: "Sir, I want you to send me by the postman the angel in a quodril." Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that he required a copy of "The Angelina Quadrilles."

A few days before the departure of the King of Portugal for Italy, a concert took place at the Necessidades Palace, in which his Majesty sang a duet with Madame Castellan, an aria from *I Lombardi*, and several other morceaux with the artistes of the Italian Opera. His voice is a baritone, and he is said to be an excellent musician.

An ingenious down-easter, who has invented a new kind of "Love-Letter Ink," which he has been selling as a safeguard against all actions for breach of promise of marriage, in so much as it entirely fades from the paper in two months after date, was recently "done brown" by a brother down-easter, who purchased a hundred boxes of the article, and gave him his note for ninety days. At the expiration of the time, the ink inventor called for payment, but, on unfolding the scrip, found nothing but a blank piece of paper. The note had been written with his own ink.

An amusing story about one of our popular writers is going the rounds of the American newspaper press. He is said to be never happy, travelling, unless his family are in company. When Abd-el-Kader was a prisoner in France, Dickens and his numerous family circle entered a provincial town in a long string of carriages, and after refreshing, were about to resume their journey, when they were detained by the Mayor, who had sent on a telegraphic despatch to Paris, stating that Abd-el-Kader, disguised as an Englishman, had entered the town with all his harem and all his children.

A singular marriage was celebrated in the Chapel of the Hotel des Invalides, that of a Zouave, who lost both feet and both hands in the siege of Sebastopol, with a young woman of some property. The couple, it seems, were engaged to be married before the Zouave left for Sebastopol; and when he came back, so frightfully but so gloriously mutilated, his betrothed generously declared that she would keep her word. The marriage was attended by the Governor of the Hotel and his staff, and by all the invalids. The Emperor and Prince Jerome caused themselves to be represented by Aides-de-Camp, and the Empress by a



Lady of Honour. After the ceremony, the Cross of the Legion of Honour was presented to the hero in the name of the Emperor, and a valuable present to the bride in the name of the Empress. The Zouave has, besides, been admitted to the Hotel des Invalides, and promoted to the rank of sub-Lieutenant.—*Galignani*.

The number of miles of railway now in operation in the whole world is upwards of 40,000 viz., in Great Britain, 8,000 miles; in the United States, 21,500; in Germany, 5,500; in France, 2,500; in Belgium, 500; in Russia, 400; in Italy, 200; in Sweden, 80; in Norway, 50; in Spain, 60; in India, 200; in British North America, 1,600; in Cuba, 400; in Panama, 60; in South America, 100. If the average cost of these lines be taken at 25,000*l.* per mile, the aggregate amount expended on railways within a period of twenty-five years will be 1,000,000,000*l.* (one thousand millions of pounds) sterling.

A correspondent of the *Preston Chronicle* relates the following anecdote. A good while ago, a boy named Charlie had a large dog which was very fond of water, and in hot weather he used to swim across the river near to which the boy lived. One day the thought struck him that it would be fine fun to make the dog carry him across the river, so he tied a string to the dog's collar, and ran down to the water's edge, where he took off all his clothes; and then, holding hard by the dog's neck and the bit of string, he went into the water, and the dog pulled him across. After playing about on the other side for some time, they returned in the way they had come, but when Charlie looked for his clothes he could find nothing but his shoes. The wind had blown all the rest into the water. The dog saw what had happened, and, making his master let go the string by making believe that he was going to bite him, he dashed into the river, and brought out first his coat, and then all the rest in succession. Charlie dressed, and went home in his wet clothes, and told his mother what fun he and the dog had had. His mother told him that he did very wrong in going across the river as he had done, and that he should thank God for making the dog take him over and back again safely: for if the dog had made him let go in the river, he would most likely have sunk, and been drowned. Little Charlie said, "Shall I thank God now, mamma?" and he knelt down at his mother's knee and thanked God; then getting up again, he threw his arms round his dog's neck, saying, "I thank you too, dear doggie, for not letting go." Little Charlie is now Admiral Sir Charles Napier.

#### BIRTHS.

April 23, at Plymouth, the wife of Mr. G. H. FROAN, of a daughter.

April 21, at St. Mary's-road, Peckham, Mrs. JOHN VINEY, Jun., of a son.

April 27, at 2, Etna Villas, Twickenham, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE S. INGRAM, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

April 20, at the Independent Chapel, Hop Croft, Sussex, Mr. ALEXANDER McLAKE, late of Coldstream, Scotland, to EMMA, daughter of Mr. SAMUEL WARD, of Ties Cross House, East Grinstead, Sussex.

April 26, at the Old Meeting, Bedford, by the Rev. Samuel Hillyard, brother of the bride, Mr. JOHN KELLAM, of Leicester, architect and surveyor, to Mrs. LATIMER, late of St. George's-road, New Kent-road, London.

April 30, at the Baptist Chapel, Presteign, by the Rev. T. L. DAVIES, ROGEE BRYAN, Esq., of Lion's Hall, to SARAH JANE, second daughter of the late Mr. FRANCIS STEPHENS, of Enjol.

April 26, at Trinity Chapel, Waverley, near Liverpool, by the Rev. Dr. RAFFLES, JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., of South-bank, Bowdon, to MARY JOANNA, second daughter, and JAMES ASHWORTH, Esq., of Sparth-hill, near Rochdale, to Lucy, third daughter of JAMES HOWELL, Esq., Bark-hill, Aigburth, near Liverpool.

April 28, at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate, by the Rev. R. MORRIS, of Clifton, assisted by the Rev. W. B. DAVIES, of Margate, the Rev. B. COPELAND ETHERIDGE, minister of the above place, to MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of SAMUEL TUFFNELL, Esq., of Boulogne, and granddaughter of STEPHEN KNIGHT, Esq., of Camden Villa, the Vale, Ramsgate.

April 26, at the Congregational Chapel, Upper Clapton, by the Rev. J. VINEY, ROBERT GAMMAN, Esq., Grove, Hackney, and Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff, to MARTHA, widow of the late SAMUEL STRACHAN, Esq., of Dalston.

April 25, at Angel street Chapel, Worcester, by the Rev. A. G. FULLER, of Cardiff, father of the bridegroom, Mr. WILLIAM M. FULLER, of Wolverhampton, to ELIZA, daughter of the late Mr. BELFORD, of Green-hill, Worcester.

April 25, at Ebenezer Chapel, Uppermill, Saddleworth, by the Rev. Simon Dyson, Mr. SAMUEL RHODES, eldest son of WRIGHT RHODES, Esq., of Springfield House, near Huddersfield, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of JOHN BRADBURY, Esq., of Brownhill, Saddleworth.

April 26, by licence, at the Independent Chapel, Baldock, Herts, by the Rev. J. Travis Lockwood, Mr. THOMAS KENT, of Brixton, to EMMA, eldest daughter of Mr. THOMAS HARVEY, Baldock.

April 26, at the Baptist Chapel, Gamlingay, by the Rev. E. MANNING, Mr. NATHANIEL WARNER JOHNSON, of Cambridge, to CATHERINE SARAH, third daughter of DAVID FAINE, Esq., Manor Farm, Gamlingay.

April 26, at Providence Chapel, Rochdale, by the Rev. W. Spencer, Mr. JOHN WINK, to MISS MARY SUTCLIFFE, both of Rochdale.

April 26, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Marriott, the Hon. CHARLES SPRING RICE, second son of Lord MONTAGUE, to ELIZABETH MARGARET, eldest daughter of Wm. MARSHALL, Esq., M.P.

April 28, at the Congregational Chapel, Henley-on-Thames, by the Rev. James Rowland, Mr. RICHARD CHIFFS LLOYD, of Liverpool, to Miss EMMA LOVEGROVE, of Henley.

April 28, at the Congregational Chapel, Barnet, Middlesex, by the Rev. Chisman Bende, Mr. GABRIEL HARDY, to SARAH CROFT, both of Hadley, Barnet.

#### DEATHS.

April 20, at Shepton Mallet, ANNIE SMITH, the daughter of the Rev. J. YOUNG, aged fifteen months.

April 25, at 2, Etna-villas, Twickenham, ELIZA, third daughter of the late ARCHIBALD BROWN, Esq., Glasgow, aged twenty-three years.

April 20, at the Rectory, St. Martin Outwich, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, the Rev. JOHN JOSEPH ELLIS, M.A., F.S.A., for thirty-four years rector of that parish, and chaplain to the Merchant Tailors' Company.

April 20, at Walmer Barracks, HERBERT HENRY BLAKE, Esq., 19th Regiment. He was unfortunately killed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol while in the act of cleaning it.

April 22, at Brighton, the Viscount LIFFORD, in his seventy-second year.

April 22, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, FRANCIS EDWARD, fourth surviving son of the late Wm. VENABLES, Esq., Alderman of Queenhithe Ward, in his twenty-ninth year.

April 24, at St. Julian's, near Sevenoaks, the Right Hon. JOHN CHARLES HERRIES, in his seventy-seventh year.

April 22, at 15, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, after a long illness, borne with Christian patience and resignation, Mr. BENJAMIN STARKY.

April 26, at St. Mary's-road, Peckham, ELIZABETH ELLEN, the beloved wife of Mr. JOHN VINEY, Jun., in her thirty-fifth year.

April 26, at his house, No. 15, Aldersgate-street, Wm. DEVONSHIRE SAUL, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.A.S., and F.A.S., of London, also Member of la Société Géologique de France, aged seventy-two.

April 27, at 10, Pelham-crescent, Brompton, JOHN THIRE, Esq., aged seventy-two, deeply regretted.

April 28, at Cambridge, after a few days' illness, THOMAS HENRY CARR, fourth son of the late JOHN BURDER, Esq., of 27, Parliament-street, Westminster, and Norwood, Surrey, in his twenty-fourth year.

April 29, at the residence of his brother, 73, Wells-street, Oxford-street, where he had been staying while soliciting subscriptions in London for the re-building of his chapel, the Rev. D. HARRISON, for upwards of eighteen years pastor of the Independent Church at Whitstable, in Kent.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—The full value of an admirable remedy—Cod Liver Oil—not only in Consumption, but in many other painful disorders, has hitherto not been so justly appreciated in England as by our Continental neighbours,—practical experience having taught them its extraordinary efficacy in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchitis, Asthma, Rickets, Scrofula, and Cutaneous Diseases, and its superiority over every other medicine for the removal of General Debility in children and adults, and for the restoration of strength to the convalescent. Probably this error has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining Cod Liver Oil in a pure and genuine state—few articles being more ingeniously and extensively adulterated or tampered with. This obstacle is now fortunately removed by the introduction into this country of the celebrated Light Brown Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, whose indefatigable researches, during a period of fifteen years, have enabled him to detect the causes of the too frequent failures of this remedy, to discover its essential properties, and to supply an article ensuring the confidence of medical practitioners and their suffering patients. Sold in Imperial Half pint, Pint, and Quart Bottles with full directions for use, by J. & S. Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London, Dr. de Jongh's accredited Agents and Consignees, and may be obtained from all respectable Chemists and Druggists, in the Kingdom.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock market has been mainly affected during the past week by political intelligence. The news from Sebastopol has caused a considerable fall. That event, and the attempt on the life of the Emperor Napoleon, caused a fall of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on Monday. To-day being the period for the half-yearly balance at the Bank of England, the transfer offices were shut, and a holiday kept at the Stock Exchange. Still there was a considerable muster of outsiders. Consols were quoted at last night's prices. The next settling day in Consols is fixed rather earlier than usual, namely, the 30th May, embracing therefore a period of only twenty days. This is necessitated by the closing of the Bank-books on the 1st June.

The monthly Board of Trade returns issued this morning show a considerable falling off in the value of the exports as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The total value of the exports for the past month is 7,311,305*l.* against 10,042,754*l.* last year; but as the returns of the month of March in the present year only include twenty-two days, a fair average would bring up the amount to 8,010,742*l.*, showing a decrease of a little over 2,000,000*l.* on the month, and of 1,483,470*l.* on the three months. The principal articles in which a decline is manifested are cotton goods, earthenware, haberdashery and millinery, linen and woollen manufactures, hardware and cutlery, machinery, and metals generally. In the imported articles there is a decrease shown in the quantities entered for home consumption, of cocoa, coffee, sugar, spices, wines, and tallow. In the article of timber there is a very large decrease. But there has been an enormous advance in the consumption of tea, the quantity duty paid having increased from 1,250,000 lbs. in March, 1854, to 4,500,000 lbs. in March, 1855. This was, of course, before the re-enactment of the duties.

During the last month the range of Consols has been more than 4 per cent., and has been entirely downward, owing to the budget, the failure of the Vienna Conference, and the absence of any results from the renewed bombardment of Sebastopol. The railway-market has shared the depression, but scarcely to the same extent. The railway calls for May, so far as is known, amount to 878,688*l.* for the whole of 1855, 6,556,325.

In the corn-market on Monday there was a further rise of 2*s.*, making a total advance of 5*s.* or 6*s.* during the week.

The exports of specie during the past week were less than 90,000*l.*; the arrivals about 150,000*l.* On Monday, 280,000*l.* was received from New York.

The accounts from the manufacturing towns for the past week show that the increase of taxation and the absence of news from the Crimea have checked all tendency to improvement. At Manchester business has been dull, and prices are sustained only by the activity of the cotton-market at Liverpool. The Birmingham report mentions a slight increase of firmness

in the iron trade, together with the prospect of a better supply of coal from the termination of the recent strike; but in all the general occupations of the place, including glass, lamp, and electro-plate manufacturer, there is great depression, which is only partly counter-balanced by the demand for military articles. Rose, Fletcher, and Co., iron manufacturers, with liabilities for 75,000*l.*, have called their creditors together, and arranged to pay 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound by instalments extending over two years. At Nottingham there has been no alteration, except perhaps a slightly favourable one. In the woollen districts there has been considerable steadiness, with a fair average business, and the Irish linen-markets have been quiet, but firm.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the week have comprised five vessels, with an aggregate burden of 1,780 tons—one to Sydney of 1,069 tons, one to Swan River of 692 tons, and one to Adelaide of 576 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 4,177 tons. The rates of freight continue to exhibit depression.

#### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	210	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	211 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	210	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	211 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer-bills	6 pm	6 pm	7 pm	7 pm	7 pm	7 pm
India Bonds	—	—	—	12 pm	12 pm	12 pm
Long Annuities	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 3-16	—	—

### The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.  
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£28,373,290
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	14,373,290
Silver Bullion	—
	£28,373,290

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,583,000
Reserve	3,127,462
Public Deposits	4,480,664
Other Deposits	13,019,867
Seven Day and other	—
Bills	928,357
	£26,079,450

April 26, 1855. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, April 27, 1855.

#### BANKRUPTS.

SHAW, A. P., Devonshire-street, City, printer, May 4, June 5; solicitor, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.  
WALKER, S., Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, builder, May 8, June 5; solicitor, Mr. Nettleship, Red Lion-square.  
BROWN, T., Great Guildford-street, Southwark, brass founder, May 8, June 5; solicitor, Messrs. Nickoll, Essex-street, Strand.  
LOCKWOOD, W. P., Wakefield, Yorkshire, chemist, May 10, June 8; solicitor, Mr. Marsden, Queen-street, City.  
CUTLER, D., and HUNTER, T. J., Regent-street, Westminster, tailor, May 4, June 1; solicitors, Messrs. Ford and Lloyd, Bloomsbury-square.

ALLEN, J., Birmingham, builder, May 9, June 4; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

BOX, H. O., Dursley, Gloucestershire, woollen draper, May 8, June 5; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.

LONGMAN, W., Aberdure, Gleaningshire, grocer, May 11, June 5; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.

FITZ, J. G., Exeter, bookseller, May 10 and 31; solicitors, Messrs. Geare and Co., and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

HAWKER, J., Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, builder, May 11, June 12; solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Lucas, Bristol.

BOOTH, L., Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturer, May 27, June 23; solicitors, Mr. Hargreaves, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

BOLTON, M., Marsden, Lancashire, power loom cloth manufacturer, May 9, June 6; solicitors, Mr. Backhouse, Blackburn; and Messrs. Cobbett and Wheeler, Manchester.

#### DIVIDENDS.

May 17, J. Allen, Courthorpe-terrace, Harmondsey New-road, and York-place, Kent-street-road, grocer—May 18, W. N. Parsons, Gravel-lane, Southwark, millwright—May 18, W. Bunting, Fleet-street, City, law bookseller—May 18, H. Gouger, Great Winchester-street, City, merchant—May 21, H. M. Addley, Old Bond-street, bookseller—May 21, A. Spence, Chiswick, Surrey, paper manufacturer—May 18, E. C. Hunt, Kidderminster, ironmonger—June 1, H. B. Harris, Shrewsbury, draper—May 17, J. J. Nicholas, Newport, Monmouthshire, timber merchant—May 31, D. E. Davies, Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, grocer—May 21, S. Redfern, York, innkeeper—May 21, J. Smithson, Mirfield, Yorkshire, corn miller—May 18, J. Lambert, Halifax, timber dealer—May 10, W. Barker (separate estate), Wakefield, railway contractor—May 18, O. Willans (separate estate), Leeds, cloth merchant—May 18, H. Rawson (separate estate), Leeds, cloth merchant.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

A. Myers and S. J. Barnett, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, cigar manufacturers—R. Ware and E. H. Coxhead, Southwood-lane, Highgate, plumbers—F. Taylor and T. Kedg, Great Dover-street, Borough, appraisers—J. Ridal and A. Ridal, Ecclesfield and Sheffield, Yorkshire, builders—F. Williams, J. Hurst, and W. A. Corfield, Chancery lane, shor hand writers; as far as regards F. Williams—G. Middlewood and T. Tonge, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Joiners—Sarah Monkman and Eliza Aldrich, York, innkeepers—J. Bonny, J. F. Bonny, and J. Bonny, Jun., Maidstone, Kent, farmers—A. T. Knight and T. Morris, Liverpool, sharebrokers—S. W. Burridge and E. Messenger, Union-street, Southwark, and Thornton-street, Dockhead, and Greenwich, tailors—R. Stavert, S. B. Hunt, J. C. Zigmala, H. Randall, W. Marsland, R. Perkins and J. Miller, Manchester, Huddersfield, Bradford, and Glasgow, commission merchants; as far as regards S. B. Hunt—G. Burton and J. Williamson, Levensholme, near Manchester, gingham manufacturers—T. Ottewill and W. Morgan, Charlotte-terrace, Islington—J. Knott and G. L. Knott, Maidstone, Kent, hennedrapers—E. Backhouse, W. Backhouse, J. C. Backhouse, Ed. Backhouse, and A. Backhouse, Durham, Darlington, Stockton-upon-Tees, Hartlepool, West Hartlepool, Barnard Castle, and Bishop Auckland, Durham, and at Thirsk, Northallerton, Yarm, and Middleborough, Yorkshire, bankers; as far as regards W. Backhouse—T. Strigley and S. Kirk, Whaley Bridge, Cheshire, coal proprietors—G. Tindall and E. B. Collins, Charlton, Kent, and Peckham, Surrey, farmers—J. Hatchett



and W. Dawson, Hatfield, Lancashire, drapers—N. C. Wright and J. T. Dodd, Farnival's Inn, City, Attorneys—R. Browning, Jun., and H. G. Dearlove, Little Windmill-street, Golden-square, timber merchants—C. Hopkins and E. Witherstone, Harrow-road, Paddington, clothiers—N. Sugden and H. Sugden, Keighley, Yorkshire, woolcomb makers—J. Jamieson, sen., P. Jamieson, and J. Jamieson, jun., Haxham, grocers; as far as regards J. Jamieson, sen.—H. B. Peacock, sen., H. B. Peacock, jun., and J. Ward, Manchester, tailors; as far as regards J. Ward—J. Smith, J. Lawson, A. Spence, R. Sanderson, G. Moulton, R. Jameson, C. Doyle, and C. Jones, Manchester, engineers; as far as regards J. Smith, J. Lawson, A. Spence, and R. Sanderson—T. Wardle, J. Corns, and W. W. Corns, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturers; as far as regards J. Corns—W. Keep, Jun., and J. M. Hardy, London and Calcutta—J. Ewing, H. E. G. Ewing, J. E. Mathieson, and A. C. Ewing, Glasgow; as far as regards J. Ewing.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

M. Lellan, A., and M. Lellan, J., Port of Rosedhu, Dumfriesshire, wood merchants, May 9.  
Hart, J., Springburn, Lanarkshire and Pollokshaws, grocer, May 10.

## DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Witt, B., Wimbourn Minster, Dorsetshire, brewer, second div. of 6d., May 3, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Campbell, C. J. D., College-street, Camden-town, builder, first div. of 2s. 1d., May 2, and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Lees, Aldermanbury—Pearce, W., Clerkenwell-green, gas fitter, first div. of 18s. 4d., April 30, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannon's, Aldermanbury—Baker, F. N., Southampton, timber merchant, first div. of 1s., April 30, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannon's, Aldermanbury—Williams, J., Jun., Talyman, Carnarvonshire, draper, div. of 3s. 3d., May 2, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Turner's, Liverpool—Pearson, G., Birkenhead, Cheshire, grocer, first div. of 7s. 6d., May 2, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Turner's, Liverpool—Carlton, S., Darlington, Durham, coach manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 8d., any Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

## Tuesday, May 1, 1855.

## BANKRUPT.

WHALEY, W., Charles-street, Camberwell-new-road, builder, May 14, June 18; solicitors, Messrs. Lowe, Tanfield-court, Temple.

BAKER, W., Cumberland-market, licensed victualler, May 14, June 12; solicitor, Mr. Robinson, Ironmonger-lane, Cheap-side.

NEAL, G. E., Pembury, Kent, innkeeper, May 10, June 15; solicitors, Messrs. Church and Langdale, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Cripps, Tonbridge Wells.

KENNEDY, J., Aldergate-street, City, printer, May 11, June 16; solicitors, Messrs. Willoughby and Co., Clifford's Inn.

SALT, J., Longport, Staffordshire, timber merchant, May 14, June 4; solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

WESTON, E., Dudley, Worcestershire, bosier, May 12, June 8; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

MASSEN, J., Balsall Heath, Worcestershire, licensed victualler, May 12, June 8; solicitors, Messrs. Powell and Son, Birmingham.

WARD, G. I., Leicester, fishmonger, May 22, June 12, solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

RICHARDS, G. A., near Langport, Somersetshire, innkeeper, May 10, June 14; solicitors, Messrs. Blake, Langport; Mr. Allen, Burnham; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

HOLMES, F. W., Leeds, wine merchant, May 11, June 15; solicitors, Messrs. Carriss and Cudworth, Leeds.

JENKINSON, W., Ecclefield and Sheffield, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer, May 12, June 22; solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Son, Sheffield.

MAKANT, S., Whalley, Lancashire, cotton spinner, May 15, June 12; solicitor, Mr. Woodcock, Bury.

HOLMES, J., Lancaster, builder, May 14, June 6; solicitors, Mr. Blackburn, Leeds; Mr. Robinson, Lancaster; and Messrs. Clays and Co., Manchester.

## DIVIDENDS.

May 23, 1st, Ipswich, linen-draper—May 22, F. Chapman, Mansell-street, Middlesex, wine merchant—May 22, J. Turner, Hedge-row, Islington, draper—May 22, H. G. Mortimer, Lee, Kent, builder—May 22, W. Harrison, Clyde-terrace, Islington, baker—May 22, I. Pochin, Leicester, jeweller—May 23, W. Round (separate estate), Tipton, Staffordshire, timber merchant—May 23, J. Baker (separate estate), Leicester, lamb-wool spinner—May 23, J. A. Howard and J. Howard, Hollingwood, Lancashire, joiners—May 23, W. Whalley, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton spinner—May 23, J. Worrall, Bolton and Manchester, Lancashire, manufacturer—May 24, J. Hannell, Manchester, tobacconist—May 30, J. Balkwill, Exeter, boot and shoe maker—May 30, G. Kinton, Crediton, Devonshire, boot and shoe maker—May 31, J. Miners, Redruth, Cornwall, grocer—May 23, J. F. Reeves (separate estate), Taunton, Somersetshire, scrivener—May 30, J. Evans, Exeter, bookseller—May 30, J. N. Greenslade, Oxford, Devonshire, farmer—May 23, J. Beringer, Penzance, Cornwall, silversmith—May 23, T. Hutchings, Axminster, Devonshire, nurseryman—May 24, B. Bray and W. Bray, Okehampton, Devonshire, nursery gardeners—May 30, J. Crocker, Wyke Regis and Weymouth, Dorsetshire, tallow chandler—May 24, W. Turner, Crewkerne, Somersetshire, currier—May 30, J. Edwards and E. Edwards, Truro, Cornwall, jewellers—May 24, J. Clench, Exeter and St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, timber dealer—May 24, W. Fowler, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, grocer—May 24, J. Crosthwaite, Liverpool, merchant—May 23, E. Tregenza, Stockton-on-Tees, shoe dealer—May 23, C. Dixon, Gateshead, draper.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. S. Rawson, W. Norton, C. Rawson, and S. Rawson, Moor-gate-street, City, merchants; as far as regards W. Norton—T. S. Rawson, W. Norton, C. Rawson, and A. Findlay, Liverpool and Manchester, merchants; as far as regards W. Norton—J. Buckingham and A. Buckingham, Leamington Priors, innkeepers—T. Machin and J. Hinds, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, kitchen range manufacturers—D. J. Fynney and C. Campbell, Liverpool, corn brokers—W. K. Walker and W. Nicholson, Sheffield, hide brokers—D. Hill and R. A. Leonard, Hartlepool, Durham, drapers—H. Cox, T. Pountain, and G. H. R. Cox, Derby, wine merchants; as far as regards G. H. R. Cox—E. Sturge and A. Albright, Birmingham and Oldbury, Worcestershire, manufacturing chemists—J. Turner and G. Wells, Birmingham, brass candlestick manufacturers—D. Hordern and W. Palmer, Manchester, general agents—S. Daniels and C. Thompson, Jermyn-street, Westminster, tailors—R. Wolstenholme and J. Wolstenholme, Hunslet, Yorkshire, boiler makers—T. H. Williams and T. Sutcliffe, Manchester, commission agents—G. Binks and W. Hall, Brunswick, Durham, common brewers—T. Adamson and H. H. Bell, Sunderland, leather merchants—G. W. Wilson, C. Oates, C. M. Brown, G. H. Hebblethwaite, T. Buns, W. Pearson, Maria Child, W. Spurr, J. H. Hebblethwaite, J. S. Stanley, J. Dover, and W. Gray, Liversedge, Yorkshire, ironmasters; as far as regards G. W. Wilson—D. Murray and J. T. Nanesby, Sloane-street, Chelsea, stationers—A. Freeman and W. E. Freeman, Fenchurch-buildings, City, wine merchants—E. Terry and E. T. Terry, Dudley, Worcestershire, grocers—T. Rose and C. G. Brown, Willenhall, Staffordshire, coal masters—S. Womack and Harriet Womack, Azbrigg, near Wakefield, ship carpenters—W. Walker and J. Manners, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, merchants—G. Ashley and T. Watts, Old Jewry, City, attorneys.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

Douglas and Baird, Edinburgh and Bradford, grocers, May 16.  
M'Kee, A., Jun., Dingwall, draper, May 12.  
Baird, H., Glasgow, grocer, May 10.  
Duncan, J., Greenock, druggist, May 14.

## DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Baker, J., Edgware-road, linen-draper, first div. of 2s. 11d., May 2, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Edwards's, Sambrook-court—Clark, R., West Strand, lamp merchant, first div. of 1s., May 2, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Edwards's, Sambrook-court—Wilkinson, T., Cambridge-wharf, Plumico, coal merchant, second div. of 6d., and 2s. 2d., on new proof, May 2, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Edwards's, Sambrook-court—Warhurst, E., Ardwick, Manchester, timber merchant, first div. of 1s. 11d., May 16, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Finner's, Manchester.

## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 30.

With a moderate supply of English wheat, and the untoward course of politics, holders asked an advance this morning of 2s per quarter upon the prices of Monday last, and ultimately the best samples of English realised fully 6s per quarter, and in some instances more, than on this day week. Foreign was held at similar rates, which rather checked business, but purchases could not have been made without paying the advance. Flour 3s to 4s per sack higher. Barley render sale, and 1s to 2s dearer. Beans and peas 2s per quarter higher. For oats there was a good demand, and fine corn sold 1s to 2s per quarter higher than on Monday last. Cloverseeds dull and prices irregular. Linseed cakes fully as dear, and linseed 3s to 4s per quarter dearer.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantzic.....	82 to 86
Essex and Kent, Red	72 to 78	Konigsberg, Red.....	76 88
Ditto White.....	78 80	Pomeranian, Red.....	76 84
Line, Norfolk, and		Rostock.....	76 88
Yorkshire Red.....		Danish and Holstein.....	74 80
Scotch.....	72 80	East Friesland.....	72 76
Rye.....	44 46	Petersburg.....	68 76
Barley malting (new)	32 34	Riga and Arehangel.....	62 66
Distilling.....		Polish Odessa.....	72 77
Malt (pale).....	62 70	Marianopol.....	60 66
Beans, Mazagan.....	44 46	Taganrog.....	60 66
Ticks.....		American (U.S.).....	76 86
Harrow.....		Barley, Pomeranian.....	31 33
Pigeon.....	43 45	Konigsberg.....	
Peas, White.....	42 44	Danish.....	31 34
Grey.....	38 42	East Friesland.....	28 30
Maple.....	38 42	Egyptian.....	25 26
Bollers.....	44 46	Odessa.....	25 26
Tares (English).....	40 42		
Foreign.....	40 42		
Oats (English feed).....	28 28		
Flour, town made, per			
Sack of 280 lbs.....	65 70		
Linseed, English.....	75 80		
Raffia.....	61 66		
Black Sea.....	66 68		
Hempseed.....	48 50		
Canaryseed.....	40 52		
Cloverseed, per cwt. of			
112 lbs. English.....	50 70		
German.....	56 65		
French.....	44 52		
American.....	44 46		
Linseed cakes, 164 lbs to 162 lbs			
Rape Cake, 62 lbs to 61 lbs per ton			
Rapeseed, 42 lbs to 44 lbs per last			

**BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 30.**  
The show of foreign stock, to-day, was rather on the increase, yet its quality was inferior. From our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably good, but we observed a slight falling off in their general condition compared with Monday last. For all breeds, the demand was somewhat inactive. In prices, however, we have no actual change to notice. The highest figure for the best Scots was 5s per 8 lbs. The arrivals of beasts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, amounted to 2,300 Scots and homebreds; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and, from Scotland, 500 horned and polled Scots. The supply of most breeds of sheep was seasonably good, and in excellent condition. The mutton trade ruled brisk, at prices fully equal to those of this day a fortnight. The best old Downs, in the wool, realised quite 5s, and a few very superior half-breeds and Downs, out of the wool, produced 4s 8d per 8 lbs. Lambs, the supply of which was rather extensive, moved off slowly, yet no decline took place in the quotations. The highest figure was 7s per 8 lbs. The veal trade was active, and prime small calves realised 5s 2d per 8 lbs, being an advance of 2d per 8 lbs. Pigs sold heavily, on former terms.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse hogs.....	3 4 to 3 6	Pr. coarse woolled 4	2 10 4 4
Second quality.....	3 8 4 4	Prime Southdown 4	8 5 0
Prime large oxen.....	4 6 4 8	Lge. coarse calves 4	0 4 8
Prime Scots, &c.....	4 10 5 0	Prime small.....	4 8 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep.....	3 6 3 8	Large hogs.....	3 0 4 0
Second quality.....	3 10 4 0	Neat sm. porkers 4	2 4 4

Lambs, 5s 4d to 7s 0d.  
Suckling calves, 23s to 29s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 21s to 27s each.

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 30.

Our markets are but moderately supplied with each kind of meat slaughtered in the provinces. The supplies of town-killed are tolerably good. Generally speaking, the demand is steady, and prices are fairly supported.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef.....	3s 2d to 3s 4d	Inf. mutton.....	3s 2d to 3s 6d
Middling ditto.....	3s 6d to 3s 8d	Middling ditto.....	3s 8d to 3s 10d
Prime large do.....	3s 10d to 4s 4d	Prime ditto.....	4s 0d to 4s 4d
Do. small do.....	4s 2d to 4s 4d	Veal.....	3s 8d to 4s 10d
Large pork.....	3s 4d to 3s 8d	Small pork.....	3s 10d to 4s 4d

Lamb, 5s 2d to 6s 6d.

**PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, April 30.**—There was scarcely any demand for old Irish butter last week. Some new 3rd, 4th, and 5th Cork arrived. A few 4ths were sold at 90s to 92s; but no buyers were found for the 3rds and 5ths. The quality of each is considered much inferior to previous years. Foreign was in steady demand, and nearly all sorts cleared off at an advance of 2s to 4s, as in kind and quality. Bacon: Irish singed sides were sold to a fair extent, at 2s over former rates; also American sides and middles, at 1s to 7s dearer. Hams were a ready sale, and the turn higher in value. Lard was easier to sell, and 1s to 2s dearer.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.		s. s.	
Friesland, per cwt.....	100 to 104	Cheshire (new) per cwt.....	65 to 80
Kiel.....	102 106	Cheddar.....	68 80
Dorset.....	90 98	Double Gloucester.....	60 70
Carlisle.....	100 106	Single ditto.....	56 66
Waterford.....	94 100	York Hams (new).....	76 82
Cork (new).....	92 100	Westmoreland ditto.....	78 81
Limerick.....	84 94	Irish ditto.....	66 6
Sligo.....	96 102	Wiltshire Bacon (dried).....	72 76
Fresh, per dozen.....	12 15	Irish..... (green).....	64 68

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolises are from 9d to 10d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4 lbs loaf.

**POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 30.**—The arrivals of potatoes are but moderate, and the supplies on offer to-day are by no means extensive. The demand is in a sluggish state, as follows: York regents, 10s to 12s; ditto plants 12s to 14s; Scotch ditto, 10s to 11s; ditto Kent and Essex regents, 10s to 11s; ditto regents, 8s to 9s; blues, 8s to 9s; Lincolns, 8s to 9s per ton.

**SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, April 30.**—The continued drought has for the present checked the demand for all descriptions of agricultural seeds; and in the absence of demand during the past week prices have been very irregular, and it is difficult to quote any values.

**HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, April 30.**—During the past week Sussex hops of good quality have somewhat advanced in price, owing to sales not having been so much pressed. Fine yearlings are also scarce, with an upward tendency.

Mid and East Kent pockets.		s. s.	
Weald of Kent.....	14 0 to 20 0		
Sussex.....	13 10 to 15 10		
	10 0 to 11 11		

**OILS, Monday.**—Linseed oil is selling steadily at 37s to 37s 3d per cwt on the spot, and 38s 6d to 39s for forward delivery. Pale rape is firm at 56s, and brown 52s 6d to 53s. Palm moves off steadily at 43s to 45s. Southern, 46s to 47s; pale seal, 52s, brown, 48s to 50s. Spermin is in request at 13s to 14s. Spirits of turpentine are worth 36s to 36s; rough, 35s 6d to 36s per cwt. There is more doing in tar.

## PRODUCE MARKET, MISERGO-LANZ, May 1.

**SUGAR.**—The market has opened to-day with a good demand, and an advance of 6d has been freely paid. 1,033 hhds of V.O., India sold, including 250 hhds of Barbadoes, in public sale, 37s 6d to 41s, and 70 hhds Demerara, 32s to 35s; crystallised, 38s 6d to 39s 6d; 1,100 bags Mauritius sold, in public sale, 35s to 42s 6d; 1,800 bags Bengal, 37s to 41s 6d; and 3,300 bags of Madras, and a portion of the brown showed an advance of 1s per cwt, 28s to 31s 6d. A cargo of Mauritius, 2,400 bags, sold at 28s, to arrive, the exact particulars not made public. 1,300 bags Madras sold at 29s 6d; and 1,300 boxes Havannah, 33s 6d to 35s 6d and 42s. The refined market steady; brown lump, 46s 6d; grocery, 47s to 52s.

**COFFEE.**—600 bags plantation Ceylon sold at and after the sale, 57s 6d to 61s; native Ceylon quoted 47s to 49s; 3,800 bags Rio were offered in public sale; the sound was bought in at 43s to 55s; damaged sold at 41s to 52s, which was a full price.

**TEA.**—The market continues dull, and sales to any extent could not be made without giving way in prices. Common congou is offered at 9d, without finding buyers.

**RICE.**—The demand has been less active to-day, but the article is firm at the late advance.

**RYE.**—About 800 puncheons sold, chiefly Demerara, from 2s 3d to 2s 5d, which is a shade advance.

**SALTETRE.**—600 bags sold, in public sale, at full prices. Refraction 6s to 7s, 27s to 27s 6d; refraction, 8s, 29s.

**PIMENTO.**—380 bags sold, in public sale, 5d to 5 1/2d, which scarcely supported previous rates.

**IRON.**—Scotch pig quoted firm at 60s.

**COTTON.**—450 bales sold at yesterday's prices.

**COCHINEAL.**—The public sale of 180 bags went off heavily, at a shade decline.

**INDIGO.**—10,900 chests declared for the next quarterly sale, 8th inst.

**TALLOW** remains quoted 54s 6d to 55s.

In other articles no material alteration.

**FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.**—There has been considerable excitement in the market for hemp, and prices have advanced to some extent; Petersburg clean has realised 50s to 51s per ton. We have had more doing in flax, at full quotations. Jute has risen 15s to 20s per ton, and all other articles have been very firm.

**TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, April 30.**—Our market has become less active, and prices have a downward tendency. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 54s 3d to 54s 6d per cwt. Town tallow is 54s per cwt, net cash.

## PARTICULARS.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Stock.....	Casks 34479	Casks 42996	Casks 25108	Casks 34109	Casks 31700
Price of Yellow Candle.....	38s 6d	38s 0d	47s 6d	64s 0d	64s 3d
Delivery last Week.....	693	930	2256	784	1849
Ditto from the 1st of June.....	87750	98730	98081	97411	78227
Arrived last Week.....	610	1083	1408	1082	908
Ditto from the 1st of June.....	96711	105192	82561	100619	73597
Price of Town Tallow.....	39s 6d	38s 0d	49s 3d	51s 6d	51s 6d

**WOOL, CITY, Monday.**—The imports of wool into London last week comprised only 644 bales from the Cape of Good Hope and 13 from Germany. The market has been quiet, as the public sales of colonial begin on the 3rd May. At present it is difficult to form an opinion of the result, but the supply to be offered, 45,000 bales, being adequate for the wants of consumption, it is probable there will be no advance unless political events improve while the sales are progressing. Owing to the completion of several large Government contracts, the stocks of English wool in the hands of the manufacturers have become extremely limited. There is, consequently, an improved demand for low qualities at very full prices. The amount of business doing, however, is not so extensive. Fine wools continue dull in sale, on former terms.

	s. d.	s. d.
Down tags.....	1 0 to 1 1	1 0
Down ewes.....	0 11 to 1 0	1 0
Half-bred hogs.....	0 11 1/2 to 1 0	1 0
Half-bred wethers.....	0 11 to 1 0	1 0
Kent fleeces.....	1 0 to 1 1	1 0
Leicester fleeces mixed.....	0 11 to 1 0	1 0
Combing skins.....	0 11 to 1 0	1 0
Flannel wool.....	1 0 to 1 1	1 1
Blanket wool.....	0 6 to 0 11	0 11

**COALS, Monday.**—An advance on last day's sale. Stewart's, 20s; South Hartlepool, 19s 6d; Eden Main, 19s; Tanfield, 16s; Wylam, 16s 3d; Belmont, 18s 6d; Bell's, 18s; Hartley's, 18s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 61; left from last market, 22; total, 83.

**COTTON, LIVERPOOL, May 1.**—The market closed with less excitement, and prices of American and Surat are 1d per lb dearer. The sales were 8,000 bales, comprising 6,204 Americans (1,000 for export and 5,200 on speculation); 500 Peruvian and Maranhão, at 6d to 6 1/2d; 200 Egyptian, at 6d to 8d; 1,000 Surat, at 3 1/2d to 4 1/2d; and 60 Sea Islands, at 1s to 1s 1d per lb. The Manchester market has been without feature.

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Sums from £5 to £200 advanced two or three days after application for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months, re-payable any day in the week, by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments; and Good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY. Private Office, 69, Goswell-road, London.—Open daily from 9 till 5, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity.—Forms of Application and Prospectus gratis, on receipt of Stamped Envelope.

##### GEE'S BEDDING FACTORY and FURNISHING WAREHOUSES, 25, and 25, NEWINGTON-CAUSEWAY, BOROUGHS, and HIGH-STREET, KINGSLAND.

W. C. GEE begs to announce that having just completed an extensive enlargement of his Premises, he can now supply superior Furniture at the lowest price. Mahogany Arabian Bedstead, 2l. 18s.; Iron Portable Bedstead, well suited for Emigrants, 10s. 6d.; Full-size Feather Bed, 11s. 6d.; Poultry Feather, 10d. per lb.; Capital Gray Goose, 1s. 2d.; 2 1/2 in. Marble Top Washstand, 11s. 6d.; 3 1/2 in. Mahogany Loo Table, Solid Top, 11s. 6d.; and every other article at prices equally low.

##### COCOA containing, as it does, a farinaceous substance and a bland oil, is a most valuable article of diet.

To adapt it, however, to delicate stomachs, it is essential that the farinaceous substance be perfectly incorporated with the oil, so that the one prevents the other from separating. Such union exists in the Cocos here presented. The delightful flavor, in part dependant on the oil, is fully developed, and the whole preparation made grateful to the weakest digestion.

JAMES EPPS, HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST  
Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.  
112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.  
82, Old Broad-street, City.

In regard to purity, see the Report of his Analytical Sanitary Commission in the *Lancet*, July 8, 1851.

##### ONE THOUSAND BEDSTEADS TO CHOOSE FROM.—

HEAL and SON have just erected extensive Premises, which enable them to keep upwards of One Thousand Bedsteads in stock. One Hundred and Fifty of which are fixed for inspection, comprising every variety of Brass, Wood, and Iron, with Chairs and Damask Furniture, complete. Their new Warehouses also contain an assortment of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, which comprises every requisite, from the plainest Japanned Deal for Servants' Rooms, to the newest and most tasteful designs in Mahogany and other Woods. The whole warranted of the soundest and best manufacture. Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, and Priced List of Bedding, sent free by Post.—HEAL and SON, 156, Tottenham-court-road.

##### LONDON CLOTH ESTABLISHMENT.—

Purchasers of BLACK CLOTHS, Trouserings, Vestings, &c., are respectfully invited to inspect the extensive new STOCK of the above establishment. Every yard of cloth is sold at the very lowest price, and gentlemen who desire it can have their purchases made on the premises at as low a charge as is compatible with the best work and trimmings.

WM. SNEWING, 16, COVENTRY-STREET, HAYMARKET.

##### CLERICAL GARMENTS.—A SUIT for

4l. 14s. 6d. of West of England Black Cloth, of great durability, together with general excellence combined with economy, may be met with at the Establishment of Messrs. NICOLL, PALETOT PATENTEES, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street; and 22, Cornhill, London.

##### FROM FRANCE, GERMANY, or in ENGLAND, the best Manufacturing Talent is obtained and employed in the construction of the following:—

The EMPEROR'S REDINGOTE, the new garment of the Season.  
NICOLL'S PALETOTS, One and Two Guineas each.  
The ALLIED SLEEVE CAPE, One Guinea, Waterproof, yet Evaporable.  
NICOLL'S GUINEA TROUSERS, and HALF-GUINEA WAISTCOATS.

Estimates for Military and other Outfits sent gratis.  
Accredited Agents in all parts of the globe, who have the above and other first-class garments prepared in regulated sizes, so that they may invariably fit well.

West-end Address, H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street, and in the City, 22, Cornhill.

##### THE IDONEOUS TROUSERS.—

An excellent fitting Garment, unsurpassed for ease, elegance, and comfort, in sitting, walking, and ESPECIALLY RIDING. Modern and best materials only employed. First price, One Guinea. Also a large assortment of every style of Garment suitable for the present season, ready for immediate use, or to order at moderate charges. Particulars for self-measurement, &c., sent by post.

HENRY L. MARSHALL, 616 and 617, New Oxford-street. Entrance, corner of Duke-street, leading to the British Museum.

SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d.

##### SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE HILL, Inventors and sole Manufacturers of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, at 17s. 6d. Unequalled for Superior Style, Fit, Quality, Perfect Ease, and Gracefulness, so requisite for gentlemanly appearance, and so rarely obtained. The advantage of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS over all others is the systematic self-adjusting principle on which they are constructed. Patterns and Guide to self-measurement sent free.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' stock of OVERCOATS for the PRESENT SEASON is worthy of your inspection, combining the three requisites—quality, style, and moderate price.  
Ready-made Clothes equal to bespoke—an advantage not to be obtained at any other establishment.

Dress Coats	21s. to 42s.	Talms	5s. to 50s.
Frock ditto	25s. to 45s.	Poucho	21s. to 42s.
Paletots	21s.	Fancy Vests	5s. to 10s.
Oxonian Coat	16s. to 24s.	Hussar Suits	25s. to 35s.
Albion Over-Coat	21s. to 42s.	The New Circular	
Toga	25s. to 30s.	Coat with Belt	12s. 6d.

A Four-Pound Suit, Samuel Brothers strongly recommend, made from Saxony Cloth, manufactured by an eminent West-of-England House, the wear of which they warrant. Patterns, &c., sent free.

No. 29, LUDGATE HILL.



LOANS, AT 25 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,  
FROM £20 TO £1,000.  
**NEW NATIONAL LIFE, FIRE AND  
LOAN COMPANY.**  
434, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury, London.  
THOMAS BOURNE, Resident and Managing Secretary.

**MONEY ADVANCED**, to any Amount, on  
LIFE INTERESTS, MORTGAGE, or REVERSIONS.  
Loans of every description on good personal or other security.  
Large or small capitalists, desirous of safe and profitable investments,  
are invited to communicate with the Advertiser.  
Address to Mr. H. Cress, No. 33, Great Winchester-street, City.

**THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE AS-  
SURANCE COMPANY.**

Established 1837.  
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.  
62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON.  
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

**THE DIRECTORS GIVE NOTICE:—**  
1. That the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held, at Twelve o'clock precisely, on SATURDAY, May 12, at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, 62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, in the City of London.  
2. That, at such Meeting, the Proprietors who then hold ten or more shares, which they have possessed six calendar months, may attend and vote.  
3. That three Directors, George Bousfield, Esq., Thomas Piper Esq., and John Wilks, Esq., and one Auditor, Joseph Dawson Esq., retire, all of whom (excepting John Wilks, Esq., deceased) are re-eligible to their respective appointments.  
4. That any proprietors duly qualified, who shall be desirous of becoming candidates for any of these situations, must give written notice of their intention, at the Office, to the Secretary, at least ten days previously to the time of such meeting.  
By order of the Directors,  
THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

**THE ACHILLES INSURANCE  
COMPANY.**

25, CANNON-STREET, LONDON; 11, DUCIE-PLACE (opposite Exchange), MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL, 100,000*l.*, with power to increase to One Million.

**DIRECTORS.**  
EDWARD MIALI, Esq., M.P., Sydenham-park, Chairman.  
COL. LOCHIAN S. DICKSON, 10, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde-park, Deputy Chairman.  
ADOLPHUS BAKER, Esq., Counter-street, Borough, and Brixton.  
THOMAS HOUGHTON BURRELL, Esq., London bridge.  
J. BISHOP CULPEPER, Esq., 26, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.  
HENRY FRANCIS HOME, Esq., Randolph House, Bloomsfield-road.  
JAMES TOLEMAN, Esq., 170, Goswell-street.  
WILLIAM STOUTON VARDY, Esq., Red Hill, Surrey.  
**MANCHESTER LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
WILLIAM JENKINSON, Esq., Back King-street, and Lime-place, Higher Broughton.  
WILLIAM MARTIN, Esq. (R. Williams and Co.), High-street.  
THOMAS ROBERTS, Esq., Market-street, and Cheshire.  
ROBERT RUMNEY, Esq. (Hadfield and Rumney), Swan-lane.  
JAMES WATTS, Esq. (S. and J. Watts and Co.), Fountain-street, and Cheshire.  
JOHN WOOD, Esq. (Wood and Wright), Mozley-street, and Clayton Vale.  
WILLIAM WOODWARD, Esq. (Woodward and Son), Greenwood-street, and Old Trafford.  
**CONSULTING ACTUARY.**  
JENKIN JONES, Esq.  
**SECRETARY FOR MANCHESTER.**  
JOHN KINGSLEY, Esq.

The advantages offered by this Company will be seen on an investigation of its Rates of Premium, which are based upon the latest and most approved corrected Tables of Mortality, and the terms of its Loan business. It offers to the Assured the security of a large subscribed Capital, combined with all the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office—Eighty per Cent. of the Profits being divided amongst the Policy-holders every five years.  
Any other Particulars, or Rates of Premium required for any contingency, can be obtained of the Agents of the Company, or at the Chief Office, 25, Cannon-street, London.  
HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Secretary.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET,  
BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.**

**DIRECTORS.**  
JOHN GOVER, Esq., CHAIRMAN, Eagle Cottage, New Kent-road.  
BENNETT, C. Esq., 32, Royal Exchange.  
BUNNE, J. L. P. Esq., Edmonton.  
BURTON, J. R. Esq., 189, Great Dover-street.  
CARTWRIGHT, R. Esq., 57, Chancery-lane.  
CUTHBERTSON, F. Esq., 123, Aldersgate-street.  
GARDNER, B. W. Esq., 20, Princes-street, Cavendish-square.  
GROSE, W. Esq., 35, Hemingford Villas, Barnsbury-park.  
LEWIS, G. C. Esq., 1, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge.  
MILLAR, R. J. Esq., 1, Holland-grove, North Brixton.  
PRATT, D. Esq., 3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street.  
SANDERS, J. Esq., 5, Sutherland-square, Walworth.

**AUDITORS.**  
BURGE, G. W. Esq., 10, Clarence Villas, Hackney.

**BANKERS.**  
PORTER, JOSEPH L. Esq., 43, Sloane-street.

**LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.**

**SOLICITORS.**  
Messrs. WATSON and SONS, 12, Bonverie-street, Fleet-street.

**SURVEYOR—THOMAS TURNER, Esq., 24, Bucklersbury.**

**SENEGON—JOHN MANN, Esq., 4, Charter-house-square.**

**THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING was held at  
RADLEY'S HOTEL, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1855.**

Mr. JOHN GOVER in the Chair.

The Report states, that the proposals for Life Assurance received during the year amounted to 1,034 for 243,968*l.*; out of which 476 Policies have been issued, assuring 193,759*l.*; 15*l.* for 4*l.* being in progress, or declined.

The claims from deaths during the year have been 49, amounting to 10,599*l.* 7*l.* 4*d.*

From the commencement of the Company to the 31st December, 1854, the Life Policies issued have been 6,407, assuring 1,313,654*l.*; and the number now in force is 5,069, assuring 988,056*l.*

The present Annual Income is 36,568*l.* 18*l.* 1*d.*

The Company has an Accumulated Fund of 70,000*l.*

The period having arrived for the Second Division of Profits to the Assured, a complete and detailed valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Company has been made by the Actuary, F. G. P. Neeson, Esq., in which the most severe and stringent tests have been applied to the determination of the results. The consequence is, that of the realised profits during the three years that have elapsed since the first division, there is a disposable balance of 20,000*l.*, and after deducting ten per cent. for the purposes of the Reserved Fund, there remains 18,000*l.* to appropriate as bonus to the members, which will be found to be in the ratio of about twenty seven and a-half per cent. of the amount of premiums paid by them.

AMES INGLIS, Secretary.

**FIRE COMPANY.**—Subscribed Guarantee Fund, 200,000*l.*—Pure Mutuality—Policy-holders Not Liable for Losses—ENTIRE PROFITS Divided Triennially—Policies issued, 13,438, for 6,019,183*l.* Twelve and a Half per Cent. per Annum has been returned at each Triennial Division on the entire Premiums paid

FRANCIS CLOWES, Secretary.

#### LIFE ASSURANCE.

**UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE and  
GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.**  
1, ADELAIDE-PLACE, LONDON-BRIDGE, LONDON.  
Established, 1840, for the Mutual Assurance of Lives, Endowments, Annuities, etc.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL, £125,000.

Since the commencement of this Institution it has issued Ten Thousand Policies. In the year 1852, it issued 1,177; in the year 1853, 1,318; and in 1854, 1,331.

This is the only Life Assurance Office in which abstainers from Distilled and Fermented Liquors can secure the full benefit of their Temperance.

The Temperance and Public Sections are kept in separate classes, and will each receive their own profits.

Policies are indisputable, except for palpable fraud.

Entire profits belong to the Assured.

Edinburgh Office, 17, George-street; Manchester, 41, John Dalton-street; Liverpool, 48, Castle-street; Glasgow, 106, Hope-street.

Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained at the Branch Offices, or of any of the agents.

N.B.—Members are hereby informed, that the next Annual Meeting will be held on the 21st May, at Two o'clock, at the Adelaide Hotel, London-bridge.

WILLIAM RICHARD BAKER, Resident Director.

8,937 SHARES ISSUED.

AMOUNT ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE, 94,786*l.* 7*l.* 4*d.*

**PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and  
BUILDING SOCIETY.**

22, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

#### DIRECTORS.

GOVER, JOHN, Esq., New Kent-road, Chairman.  
BURGE, GEORGE, Esq., Keen's-row, Walworth.  
BURTON, J. R., Esq., Dover-road, and Barnston.  
CARTWRIGHT, R., Esq., Chancery-lane.  
CUTHBERTSON, F., Esq., Aldersgate-street.  
GOVER, W., Esq., Lee-park, Blackheath.  
JENNINGS, S., Esq., Gibson-square, Islington.  
MILLAR, R. J., Esq., North Brixton.  
PRATT, D., Esq., Fleet-street, and Cuckfield.

#### ARBITRATORS.

PELLATT, A., Esq., M.P., Southwark.  
GOULD, GEORGE, Esq., Loughton.  
LOW, J., Esq., Gracechurch-street.  
MANN, J., Esq., Charterhouse-square.

#### AUDITORS.

BURGE, GEORGE W., Esq., Hackney.

MERS, T., Esq., Upper Clapton.

#### BANKERS.

Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and Co.,  
29, Lombard-street.

#### SOLICITORS.

Messrs. WATSON and SONS, Bonverie-street, Fleet-street.

#### SURVEYORS.

Messrs. W. and C. PUGH, Blackman-street, Borough.

SECRETARY.—Mr. JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER.

**NATURE and OBJECTS of the SOCIETY.**

The Perpetual Investment, Land, and Building Society, was established in May, 1851, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 6 and 7 William IV., c. xxxii.

The objects of the Society are, to enable the Public—

1. To INVEST THEIR SAVINGS Securely and Profitably.

2. To BORROW MONEY,—  
For the Purchase of Land, Dwelling-houses, Trade Premises, and Ground-rents.

For the Improvement of Dwelling-houses, or other Buildings, by Repairs, Alterations, or Enlargements; or for

The Erection of Dwelling-houses, Trade Premises, and Public Buildings.

3. To OBTAIN ALLOTMENTS of FREEHOLD LAND.

**INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.**

INVESTORS are those who use the Society as investment for their savings; on which they will, on the completion of their shares, receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent., together with a proportion of the Society's profits.

An Investor may at any time withdraw the money which he has paid on his share, with interest thereon; the interest now receivable upon withdrawal is 5 per cent. compound, or a Person may dispose of his share with the accumulations of interest and profit, a fee of 1*l.* per share being paid on the transfer. Should sickness, want of employment, or other pecuniary emergency arise, an Investor can, upon the security of his shares, borrow a sum not exceeding the amount paid by him to the Society, interest being charged at the rate of 7*l.* per month for 2*l.*, which includes all expenses.

**SHARES.**—There are five descriptions of shares, namely:—£10 shares; £25 shares; £50 shares; £100 shares; and £100 shares.

A 10*l.* share may be paid by instalments in the same manner as deposits in Savings Banks; the entrance fee is 6*l.* each share.

A 25*l.* share requires the payment of 5*l.* per month for 7½ years, together with an entrance fee of 1*l.*

A 50*l.* share requires the payment of 4*l.* per month for 10 years, together with an entrance fee of 1*l.*

A 100*l.* share requires the payment of 5*l.* per month for 12½ years, or of 10*l.* per month for 7½ years, together with an entrance fee of 1*l.* 6*d.*

A 100*l.* share requires the payment of 10*l.* per month for 12½ years, or of 11*l.* per month for 7½ years, together with an entrance fee of 2*l.* 6*d.*

The payments on the shares may be made quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, in advance, as well as monthly; or any number of payments may be made at once in one sum, a discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum being allowed upon all prepayments of six months or more. Table I. at page 4 of the Prospectus shows the amount to be paid in such cases.

Any of these shares may be paid up in full, and thus become Realised Shares, or they may be paid by irregular instalments, in which case the money will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The interest upon Realised Shares is 5½ per cent. per annum, which includes the profits belonging to such shares, and is paid half-yearly, on the 30th April and the 30th October.

**EXAMPLES of INVESTORS.**

A. B. enters for one 100*l.* share, on which he pays an entrance fee of 2*l.* 6*d.*, and 10*l.* per month (or 4*l.* per day) for 12½ years 10*l.* per month, paid for 12½ years, will amount to 75*l.* To this sum will be added £25 for interest at 5 per cent., so that A. B. will receive, at the end of the 12½ years, 100*l.*, and his proportion of the profits.

C. D., who has entered for 100*l.* share, finds it convenient, after paying 50 monthly payments of 10*l.* per month on his share, to withdraw his money (which an investor may do at any time). He will have paid during that time, 25*l.*, and will receive, on withdrawing, at the present rate of interest, 27*l.* 15*l.* 2*d.*, being the principal money paid and interest thereon at 5 per cent. compound.

E. F. has a sum of money by him which he wishes to invest. He therefore enters for one or more shares, and instead of making monthly payments on the shares, he prepays a certain number of years, according as he may find it convenient. Reference to the Prospectus, Table I., will show that 59*l.* 8*l.*, will prepay all the payments required on a 100*l.* share, to be realised in 12½ years.

G. H., wishing to have 100*l.* to apprentice his son, or for some other purpose, has to pay 20*l.* per month for seven years.

J. K., not being able to spare so much as 10*l.* per month, enters for a 50*l.* share, to be realised in 12½ years, on which he pays an entrance fee of 1*l.* 6*d.*, and the sum of 5*l.* monthly, or 2*l.* per day.

L. M. enters for a 30*l.* share, on which he pays an entrance fee of 1*l.*, and 4*l.* per month for 10 years, or rather more than 1*l.* per day.

N. O. enters for 10 realised shares of 10*l.* each, and having paid 100*l.* 5*l.* for subscriptions and entrance fees, he receives interest thereon half-yearly at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

R. S., desirous of securing to his daughter, now aged 14, the first instalment, with the entrance fee of 6*l.*; in three weeks he pays a second 5*l.*; in two weeks more he pays 7*l.*, and continues making his payments until the whole 100*l.* is paid, when he will receive interest at 4 per cent. for all his back payments, and commence receiving interest at 5½ per cent. per annum.

P. Q. enters for one 100*l.* share, and pays 5*l.* thereon as his sum of 50*l.* on her attaining the age of 21, has to pay 10*l.* per month, or 5*l.* 18*l.* per annum for 7 years.

T. U., an executor, has 2,000*l.* to invest, and he takes 20 £100 realised shares, upon which he receives interest amounting to 110*l.* per annum, being more than he would receive were the amount invested on mortgage, and in many cases equal to the amount that would be obtained by the purchase of an annuity, in which case the whole of the capital would be sunk, while, by investing with this Society, the 2,000*l.* can at any time be withdrawn at a month's notice.

#### DEPOSIT OR SAVINGS' BANK DEPARTMENT.

**DEPOSITORS.**—Persons may deposit sums of 1*l.* and upwards, on which interest will be paid half-yearly, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. No interest is paid until 1*l.* has been deposited.

Deposits of large amount received daily, at from 4 to 5 per cent. interest.

Interest not claimed prior to the 1st day of June, and the 1st day of December, in each year, will be added to the principal, and interest paid thereon.

Depositors may withdraw their money at any time, on giving the proper notice; when the amount does not exceed 50*l.*, one week's notice; from 50*l.* to 200*l.*, one month's notice; from 200*l.* to 500*l.*, two months' notice; exceeding 500*l.*, three months' notice.

All Deposits are invested by way of Mortgage upon Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property, which enables the Society to pay a much larger rate of interest than the Savings' Banks.

#### LOAN DEPARTMENT.

Borrowers are those persons to whom money is lent on the security of land or house property.

A person may become a borrower at any time, obtaining without delay an advance of whatever sum he may require within the value of the security which he has to offer.

Money lent may be repaid by monthly or other instalments, spread over any number of years not exceeding 15.

Table No. III. (Prospectus) shows the amount a borrower of 100*l.*, or 500*l.*, or 1,000*l.*, will have to repay per month during the period within which he may have agreed to repay the loan. It will be seen that if the loan of 100*l.* is to be repaid within five years, the sum to be repaid monthly is 2*l.* 2*l.* 4*d.*, and that if it is to be repaid within 15 years, the sum to be repaid monthly is 1*l.* 9*l.* 9*d.*

The charges of the Society's Solicitors for preparing the Mortgage are defrayed by the Society, and included in the repayments as specified in the Advance Table.

A loan may be repaid within a shorter period than that originally stipulated; or, if, after a time, the monthly repayments originally fixed are burdensome, the period within which the loan should be paid off may be extended, and the monthly repayments consequently reduced.

Property may be redeemed on equitable terms; or prepayments may be made for any number of years, in which case a discount of 4 per cent. will be allowed.

No re-conveyance is required in the redemption of property mortgaged to the Society.

Where it may be desirable that a person before treating for the purchase of any property should know what sum would be lent to him on the security of such property, the Board will direct their Surveyor (on the fee of One Guinea being paid), to ascertain its value, and on receiving his report, state the amount.

In the case of a Sale by Auction the Board will, if the security be sufficient, make a preliminary advance to pay the deposit money on the purchase.

A person at the time of effecting a mortgage may, by a small additional periodical payment, secure the immediate conveyance of his property to his executors in the event of his decease—thus combining the benefits of Life Assurance with the other advantages of the Society.

#### EXAMPLES of BORROWERS.

Y. W. has a Leasehold Interest in Premises bringing in 50*l.* per year, for 15 years. The reversion to the Freehold is to be sold for 400*l.*. He borrows the money of this Society, to be repaid within 15 years by 3*l.* 17*l.* 5*d.* per month, or 467*l.* 9*l.* per year, and at the end of that time is possessed of a Freehold worth 50*l.* per annum, free of all debt.

X. Y. takes ten 100*l.* Shares, and pays on them 5*l.* per month for three years and two months; he has then paid 190*l.* into the Society; he finds that the house he lives in, for which he is paying 36*l.* per year rent, is to be sold for 500*l.*. He takes out the money which he has invested in the Society, amounting, with interest, to 202*l.* 13*l.* 4*d.*, and borrows of the Society 300*l.* more, making together the whole purchase-money. The loan of 300*l.* repays within 15 years, by instalments of 2*l.* 18*l.* 1*d.* per month, or rather less than 35*l.* per year. During this period he has no rent to pay, as he is his own landlord. At the end of the 15 years, he is in possession of a Freehold House which has in reality cost him only 172*l.* 15*l.*

Z. having mortgaged his house for 500*l.*, is called upon to discharge the same. He therefore borrows the amount from this Society, to be repaid within 15 years by instalments of 4*l.* 16*l.* 5*d.* per month. At the end of that period he has the satisfaction of finding his property free from incumbrance. Or he may, in order to effect the object, borrow the 500*l.*, to be repaid within 10 years by instalments of 6*l.* 2*l.* 11*d.* per month; but, after paying 6*l.* 2*l.* 11*d.* per month for 5 years, he finds himself unable to continue to pay so large an amount, and obtains an extension of the remainder of the period from 5 to 10 years, and consequently a reduction of the monthly payments from 6*l.* 2*l.* 11*d.* to 3*l.* 12*l.* 2*d.* per month. See Table IV., Prospectus. Or, if at the end of the first 5 years, he should have a sum of money left him, and wishes to redeem his property by one payment, he can do so by paying 304*l.* 12*l.* 5*d.*, which includes principal and interest, together with legal expenses.

#### FREEHOLD LAND DEPARTMENT.

Although the 30*l.* Shares referred to may be used for the purposes of investment only, the chief object in creating shares of that amount was to enable any person, by the small payment of 4*l.* per month, to become the owner of such a quantity of freehold land as will confer on him the right to vote for Members of Parliament, in the county in which the land is situate.

The Society purchases freehold land in large estates, and, consequently, at an immensely lower rate than a small plot of the same land could be obtained. This land is allotted among the members in the "Freehold Land Department," and any person who enters for a 30*l.* share, and pays 4*l.* per month for 10 years, may obtain a piece of land of sufficient extent for the site of a Dwelling-house, with a garden attached to it; the property conferring on him, moreover, a Parliamentary vote for the county. In this way a person who has an allotment is able to secure all the advantages in regard to price, drainage, road-making, and general improvements, hitherto exclusively enjoyed by large purchasers.

A person who has an allotment of land, may obtain the loan of money to build the house upon it, portions of the loan being advanced, if desired, during the progress of the work.

Subscriptions are due on the First Monday in each month, and can be paid between the hours of 9 and 2, or from 9 to 5 on any prior day.

Shares may be taken, Prospectuses had, and information obtained at the Office of the Society, between the hours of 9 and 5, and on Wednesdays from 9 to 8. The Rules are 3*d.* each, and will be forwarded on receipt of four postage stamps.

Plans of the Society's Estates at Muswell Hill may be had on application at the Office.

A fair remuneration allowed to parties introducing business to the Society.

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For Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Dear Sirs,—Having suffered many years from severe attacks of rheumatic pains, I feel great pleasure in telling you that I have derived great benefit from your invaluable Plaster. I shall most certainly recommend it to all my friends, all medical aid being of no use whatever. You are at leave to publish this in any way you may think proper.—I am, dear Sirs, yours truly, **LEAMINGTON, Aug. 12th, 1854. R. MAYOR, M.A.**

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Sirs, I have used your Roper's Plasters for myself and children for several months with decided benefit for hooping-cough; three of my children being comparatively well since their application.—I am, Sirs, yours respectfully, **T. MAIDEN, Ash Cottage, Stallsfield, near Faversham, Kent.**

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Sirs,—The effects of Roper's Plasters I had some short time since from you have been so marvellous among my poor parishioners that I will thank you to send me an 11s. case as soon as convenient.—Yours obedient servant, **A. LEAPHORVILLE.**

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## TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Plates.—**MR. EPHEMUS MOSELEY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.**

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and accuracy, of **CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER**, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as the following: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unobtainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY AND THE ARISTOCRACY THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

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The successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that

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**LEVER TRUSS**, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st, Facility of application; 2nd, Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd, It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th, It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Chambers and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—**William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. S. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.**

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) may be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

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The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving support and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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Noblemen to Mechanics, having tried all advertised and other remedies without a cure, have, during eighteen years, been obliged to apply to the

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and Fifty are not known to be incurable. Means of cure only to be paid for, and a release provided for life. Novel observations—a pamphlet on Nervousness, franked to any address of one stamp is sent; or, for thirty-six, Twelve Chapters on the only means of curing Nervous or Mind Complaints.—The best book on nervousness in our language.—Professor Savage, Surgeon.

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This is one of the most extraordinary and valuable Medicines in the world. Its superiority over other preparations of like character, made in this country, arises from the mode of manufacture, and the advantage of obtaining and working the root in its green and fresh state. The root, when brought to this country, is dry, rapid, and almost tasteless, its virtues and juices having all evaporated; while it often becomes mouldy, musty, and partially decayed, so that it is quite unfit for use.

## ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

We give a few of the many communications we have received since we have been in England, from those who have experienced the great benefits of using *Amesbury's Sarsaparilla*. They must have some weight in convincing the public of its great value:—**Sept. 1, 1851.** "Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the numerous thanks I have received from various persons who have taken Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, many of whom will be glad to give you testimonials should you require them. I am doubly pleased to be able to speak to the good effects I have seen myself produced by the Sarsaparilla, for I must confess that, although I was not prejudicial, I was rather sceptical as to its virtues, which I would not have believed it possessed had I not seen it.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, **JOHN JAIMERSON.**

## FURTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

**GREAT CURE OF PILES.** 17, Phelps-street, Walworth, Feb. 22, 1853.

Gentlemen,—I was afflicted with the blind Piles, and was under medical treatment for three months, but obtained no relief. Hearing of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, I obtained some, and, after taking it a short time, the accumulated corrupt matter copiously discharged, and I almost immediately obtained relief. I still continued its use for a time, and not only found relief but a cure, and am now free from pain. I most sincerely recommend it to all who are similarly affected.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, **WM. HYDE.**

## FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

**GREAT CURE OF NERVOUSNESS.** London, June 10, 1852.

Gentlemen,—My wife has been long afflicted with a nervous complaint, from which she suffered severely. Able physicians and many remedies were tried in vain, but I am happy to inform you that she has entirely recovered by using a few bottles of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. **J. R. PETERSON.**

## PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, &c.

The same may be said of these as in the case of the severe chronic maladies, the Sarsaparilla and the Ointment will effectually wipe off all disagreeable eruptions, and render the surface clear and beautiful. Ladies troubled with rough, pimply skin, or a gross, masculine surface, will do well to use these Medicines if they wish clear, delicate, and transparent complexions. Nothing can exceed their efficacy in this respect.

## CURE OF A DISORDERED STOMACH.

Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, July 31, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I have been using your Medicine, Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for a complaint in my stomach, from which I suffered a long time, and I am happy to say it has cured me. I shall be happy to answer any letter of inquiry, as I am satisfied your Sarsaparilla is worthy of all the recommendation I can give it. **JAMES FORSYTH.**

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The following is one of those cases arising from a disordered state of the uterine functions, which affect the whole system, and bring on some of the most distressing sufferings. This lady has suffered more or less for ten years, and is now entirely recovered by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. She says:—

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Messrs. Pomroy and Co.,—I have used your Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla for sick headache and general debility, arising from a disordered state of my system, and am happy to inform you that it has completely restored me to former health and strength. I experience a degree of comfort, buoyancy of spirits, and renewed strength, which I have not known for ten years. This great benefit alone induces me to write you an acknowledgment. Disliking my name in full to go before the public, I give my initials only. **Mrs. E. W. T. C.**

Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.; and Mammoth 11s. 6d. Six Mammoths sent free for 40s.

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## NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER

## MEDICINE

FOR INDIGESTION (DYSPEPSIA), CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS, BILIOUS, AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, AND DEBILITY.

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**ARABICA FOOD** cures indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, and liver complaints, flatulency, distension, acidity, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, rheumatism, face ache, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, boils and carbuncles, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, cough, asthma, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, apoplexy, general debility, incontinence, sleeplessness, involuntary breathing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, weakness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood in the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fears, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy rosy glow to the face, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. In whooping cough, measles, small pox, and chicken or wind pox, it renders all distressing superfluous by removing all inflammatory and febrile symptoms. **IMPORTANT CAUTION** against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—

The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper, Esq., or imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

**DU BARRY and CO., 77, REGENT-STREET, London.**

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—

Cure No. 71: "Of dyspepsia, from the slight Nephritis, the Lord Stuart de Decies: 'I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to your sales and the public to authorize the publication of these lines.'—**STUART DE DECIES.**"

Cure No. 49,532: "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food.—**MARIA JOLLY, Walsingham, near Diss, Norfolk.**"

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Cure No. 3,506: "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.—**JAMES BROWN, Althorp-street, the City.**"

Cure No. 52,422: "I have suffered these thirty-seven years continually from diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver disease, ment, deafness, singing in the ears, constipation, debility, shortness of breath and cough, and, during that period, taken some medicine, that I can safely say I have laid out upwards of a thousand pounds at the chemists and doctors.—I have actually worn out two medical men during my sickness, without obtaining any improvement in my health. Indeed, I was at last despairing, and never expected to get over it, when I was fortunate enough to become acquainted with your Revalenta Arabica, which, Heaven be praised, restored me to a state of health, which I long since despaired of attaining. My lungs, cough, stomach, head, and ears, are all right, my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my acquaintances.—I am, respectfully, **JAMES BROWN, Bridgeman, Witley, April 1st, 1854.**"

Cure No. 48,515: "For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am happy to say that your Food has cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I have had for many years past.—**J. S. NEWTON, Plymouth, May 9th, 1851.**"

Cure No. 180: "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a short time.—**W. R. RIVER, Pool Anthony, Devon.**"

No. 4,708: "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility with cramps, spasms, and nausea have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring Food. I am now happy to answer any inquiries.—**Rev. JOHN W. FLAVELL, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk.**" No. 61: "Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves.—**ASPAW FRASER, Haddington.**"

Cure No. 48,504: "I am happy to say I have found your incomparable Food an infallible preventive of the gout. I can now eat most things with impunity, and take my pint of port wine, if necessary, the same as other people. I do not like my name published, but do not object to your referring follow-sufferers to me.—**H. W. GRANTHAM, Feb. 3, 1851.**"

No. 42,130: Major-General King, cure of general debility and nervousness. No. 32,110: Captain Parker D. Mangham, R.N., who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time. Cure No. 24,416: William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, six years' partial paralysis. No. 23,844: Captain Allen, recording the cure of a lady from epileptic fits. No. 25,419: The Rev. Charles Kerr, a cure of functional disorders. No. 24,514: The Rev. Thomas Minster, cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings. No. 41,617: Dr. James Horsland, late Surgeon in the 90th Regiment, a cure of dropsy. No. 24,947: Mr. Thomas Woodhouse recording the cure of a lady from constipation and sickness during pregnancy. No. 37,403: Samuel Laxton, Esq., a cure of two years' diarrhoea.

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No. 51,482, Dr. Wurzer. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel, inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, cramp of the kidneys and bladder, and hemorrhoids. Also in bronchial and pulmonary complaints, where irritation and pain are to be removed, and in pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption. Dr. Ruo. Wurzer, Counsel of Medicine and practical M.D. in Bonn. Col. H. Watkins of Grantham, a cure of gout; Mr. Joseph Walters, Broad-street Colliery, Oldbury, near Birmingham, a cure of angina pectoris; and 50,000 other well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, **Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London**, testimonials of the very extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned.

In canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—1 lb., 2s. 9d.; 2 lb., 4s. 6d.; 5 lb., 11s.; 12 lb., 22s.; super-refined, 1 lb., 6s.; 2 lb., 11s.; 5 lb., 22s.; 10 lb., 33s. The 10 lb. and 12 lb. carriage free, on post-office order. **Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Farringham, Hants, and Co., Purveyors to Her Majesty, Piccadilly, at 60, Gracechurch-street; 330, Strand; and may be ordered through all respectable Booksellers, Grocers, and Chemists.**



MAY 2,]

THE NONCONFORMIST.

[1855.

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